

The Natural Resources Agency, State of California

# Jackson Demonstration State Forest Recreation Management Plan

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection



10/11/2016

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) has prepared this Recreation Management Plan (RMP) as an addendum to the Jackson Demonstration State Forest (JDSF) Management Plan (FMP). The recreation facilities are located within the lands owned by the State of California and operated by CAL FIRE JDSF. The forestlands operated by JDSF are within Mendocino County, California and include approximately 48,500 acres of primarily redwood forest landscapes. The forestlands of JDSF include watersheds of the Noyo River, Big River, Hare Creek, Mitchell Creek, Russian Gulch all of which flow into the Pacific Ocean. Policy for management of the state forests is provided by the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (BOF) and the Demonstration State Forests are managed according to a management plan prepared by CAL FIRE and approved by the BOF. Existing legislation and BOF policy provide over-arching direction regarding the management of the state forest.

The purpose of the RMP is to guide and facilitate the management of existing and future recreation resources associated with the JDSF forestlands. The RMP provides a vision of the desired future condition of recreation resources within JDSF, establishes short-term and long-term goals and objectives for managing recreation resources, and identifies both site-specific and programmatic recreation measures to be implemented over the anticipated term of this plan. Several management measures are presented in the RMP that describe implementation of these proposed measures. The cost estimates herein are preliminary and were derived from general reconnaissance level analyses. While the proposed measures and actions identified in the RMP reflect the JDSF management goals, the dollar estimates herein are not a specific or actual funding level commitment.

Taken as a whole, the RMP represents a single “umbrella” guideline and enhancement measure for recreation resources within JDSF. The RMP is intended to be specific to CAL FIRE JDSF’s recreation resource roles and responsibilities for the term of this plan. The RMP does not make management or resource commitments for other State or Federal entities or other stakeholders. However, the continued active involvement of other stakeholders and recreation participants will be important in helping meet the overall recreation needs of all visitors and area residents. As such, continued coordination and cooperation with participants such as volunteer groups and the JDSF Recreation Task Force will be a critical component of RMP goal and objective achievement.

In preparation for the development of this RMP, JDSF conducted a series of extensive recreation resource inventories and studies to assess and evaluate existing and potential future recreation needs. JDSF commissioned a “Recreation Visitor Survey” which was conducted during the summer of 2013 by CalPoly San Luis Obispo and the report completed on February 2014. This RMP is the culmination of the results of the inventories and studies and is intended to address some of the needs identified in these efforts. This RMP also includes proposed actions and enhancements and other measures that are not directly detailed in any other document, but were identified by JDSF staff and other stakeholders as being beneficial towards the goals of recreation resource maintenance, development and enhancement.

This RMP complies with the JDSF Final EIR and Management Plan and includes the following components:

- Description of the existing recreation facilities that will be continued and maintained.
- Identification of existing recreation facilities underutilized and proposed management measures to improve use and utilization.
- Proposed new facilities and modifications of existing facilities.
- A schedule for development and modification for all facilities.

- Identification of roles and responsibilities for entities that will construct, maintain and operate facilities.
- An estimate of the costs of construction, operation, and maintenance of the facilities.
- Drawings and maps of each recreation site and facilities illustrating approximate locations of existing and proposed facilities as applicable
- Descriptions of programs and/or plans for public interpretation and education.
- A plan for monitoring the use and condition of recreation facilities.
- A plan for periodic review, and revision as necessary of the RMP.

This RMP is in effect an implementation guide to plan, design, construct, renovate, modify, enhance, monitor, fund, operate and maintain existing and future public recreation facilities and programs within JDSF. The activities identified are to continue throughout the effective term of this RMP, which is an addendum to the FMP that will be reviewed every 5 years, except if noted otherwise.

CAL FIRE JDSF, with stakeholder input, has identified a number of proposed actions and enhancements to help meet existing and future recreation needs. Future recreation needs, such as the development of additional trails, campsites and campgrounds have also been identified. These needs will be validated in the future through periodic monitoring of public recreation facility use, capacity, and condition. To accomplish this purpose six management measures are included in this RMP:

- **Facility Development.** Defines JDSF's construction-related responsibilities to address existing and future recreation needs, identifies proposed recreation development projects, provides estimated costs and scheduling for these recreation measures, identifies approximate locations and provides conceptual layouts of the development measures, and discusses general facility development standards and design criteria to be used.
- **Recreation Operations and Maintenance (O&M).** Defines JDSF's existing and future recreation facility O&M responsibilities. This program addresses existing and future O&M recreation needs, provides estimated costs for annual O&M, and discusses general facility and use area maintenance standards to be used. Other programmatic costs, such as visitor health and safety management, environmental protection are also defined for the RMP implementation.
- **Recreation Monitoring.** Defines how JDSF will conduct recreation resource monitoring and how the monitoring information will be used in decision making. This measure describes the use of monitoring standards and indicators, defines monitoring needs, identifies periodic monitoring and reporting responsibilities, and identifies a decision making framework related to when new facility construction would be triggered or initiated. Periodic and continuous visitor surveys are also defined.
- **Resource Integration and Coordination.** Defines how JDSF will integrate recreation resource needs with timber management, research and demonstration program needs and priorities over time. This measure describes that recreation is secondary to timber management but a compatible land use, management actions that will be coordinated and information distributed to avoid conflicts.
- **RMP Review and Revision.** Defines how the RMP will be updated or revised over the planning term. RMP revisions may be based on results from monitoring and coordination with other recreation stakeholder and the Recreation Task Force.
- **Interpretation and Education (I&E).** Defines how timber management, forest natural resource research and demonstration, environmental, cultural and information interpretation and education will be coordinated and conducted at recreation facilities. The I&E will complement

and be coordinated with the existing Research and Demonstration program on JDSF. The overall intent of the I&E measure is to help visitors gain an understanding and appreciation of how JDSF operates as a “working forest” and provides for significant forest management research opportunities (i.e., timber, watershed, water quality, cultural/historical, wildlife and fisheries). Recreation program I&E will be aimed at recreation facilities but will be coordinated with other local stakeholders, such as K-12 schools, City of Fort Bragg, City of Willits, California State Parks, Mendocino County, Mendocino Land Trust and The Conservation Fund augmenting work described as Outreach, Education and Demonstration in the Research Plan.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Existing facilities on JDSF offer a wide variety of recreational opportunities and choices. Campgrounds are generally located in two areas of the Forest, Camp One on the west end and Camp 20 on the east end. Camping experiences on JDSF range from single campsite campgrounds that are private and self-contained to campgrounds with up to 16 individual campsites. Campgrounds are designed and developed to remain primitive and all structures and signs are designed to use locally sourced building materials as much as possible and fit the character of the redwood forest landscape. There are three day use areas on JDSF that provide an area for picnicking and outdoor enjoyment.

Other recreation opportunities include picnicking, swimming, horseback riding, hiking, bicycle riding, wildlife watching, target shooting and hunting. The area also offers visitors information on timber management, natural environment and cultural/historical activities.

**Table 1.0-1 Existing Recreation Facilities**

<b>CAMPGROUNDS</b>		
<b>Camp One Area</b> (west end) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Camp 3</li> <li>• Camp 4</li> <li>• Camp 6</li> <li>• Camp 8</li> <li>• Poison Oak</li> <li>• Redtail</li> <li>• Roundhouse</li> <li>• South Bend</li> <li>• South Fork 1, 2 and 3</li> <li>• Teachers</li> <li>• Tilley Group Campground</li> </ul>	<b>Camp One Area</b> (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tin Can 1 and 2</li> <li>• Trillium</li> <li>• Wagon</li> </ul> <b>Camp 20 Area</b> (east end) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Big River</li> <li>• Dunlap</li> <li>• Horse (entire campground designed for horse campers only)</li> </ul> <b>Remote Campgrounds</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indian Springs</li> <li>• Volcano</li> </ul>	
<b>DAY USE AREAS</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Camp One</li> <li>• Camp 20</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dogwood</li> </ul>	
<b>TRAILS AND TRAILHEADS</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ames Lodge</li> <li>• Big Tree</li> <li>• Bob Woods</li> <li>• Brandon Gulch</li> <li>• Camp One Loop</li> <li>• Woodlands FS to Big River</li> <li>• Demonstration</li> <li>• Eagles Roost</li> <li>• Forest History</li> <li>• High Chute</li> <li>• Little Lake East</li> <li>• Little Lake-Sherwood</li> <li>• Manley Gulch</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marsh</li> <li>• Old Jeep</li> <li>• Pole Line</li> <li>• Pygmy Forest Reserve</li> <li>• Road 500 (Caspar)</li> <li>• Ridge Road</li> <li>• Road 451</li> <li>• Thru Stump</li> <li>• Tree ID</li> <li>• Trestle</li> <li>• Wagon</li> <li>• Waterfall Grove</li> <li>• Woodlands Area</li> </ul>	
<b>RECREATIONAL PARKING AREAS</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road 200</li> <li>• Road 220</li> <li>• Road 240</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road 370</li> <li>• Road 408</li> <li>• Road 409</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road 500</li> <li>• Road 900</li> <li>• Road 1070</li> </ul>

## 1.1 Recreation Planning and Management

One of the defined goals and objectives included in the JDSF Management Plan is “Recreation and Aesthetic Enjoyment.” Recreation is developed and managed to be subordinate to forest management, research and demonstration. In addition, recreation is also subordinate to other environmental constraints and a review of this operating environment is important in understanding the context and role of recreation and how important it is to balance these goals and avoid conflicts.

### 1.1.1 General Operations

JDSF operations vary seasonally, weekly and hourly depending on timber management, research and seasonal weather conditions. Typically, operations are related to seasonal operating periods that are designed to avoid impacts to the environment and damage to roads. The summer period is generally described as May 1<sup>st</sup> to October 15<sup>th</sup>, but may be extended or shortened depending upon current weather conditions.

Annual timber management is related to the active timber operations on specific Timber Harvest Plan (THP) sale areas. As the THP areas become active, the entire area and typically access haul roads are closed to the public and thus recreation for safety reasons. As active timber sale areas are completed, the area typically remains closed until after the first winter to allow overhead hazards such as hung up limbs and trees to become dislodged and fall to the ground. Additional areas may be closed to public use or limited recreational opportunities in order to preserve the integrity of research projects.

Periodic maintenance projects may also restrict recreation on JDSF due to the need to close areas for operational and safety concerns. When weather and conditions permit, maintenance projects are scheduled for the winter when campgrounds are typically closed.

### 1.1.2 Planning Framework

JDSF Management Plan, pg. 20, Goal #5, “Plan for and provide enhanced levels of low impact recreational opportunities that are compatible with forest management objectives and healthy ecological processes, that are consistent with historic recreational use characteristics, and that allow for engagement of recreation user groups.”

Objectives:

- Base the development of future recreation programs and facilities on a plan that assesses needs, opportunities and available resources.
- Maintain campground, picnic areas, trails and other recreation facilities in a safe, healthy and attractive condition.
- Continue to utilize a style of recreation improvement that is generally low impact and rustic in nature. Develop campground and day use areas so that they are concentrated in identified recreation corridors.
- Extend existing trails to create a more extensive trail system, including linkages with neighboring State Parks.
- Demonstrate that recreation is compatible with demonstration and timber management land uses, as well as many research activities, through the integration of recreation development and use with these other activities. Utilize this opportunity to explain forest research and

management to the recreating public. Include appropriate mitigations in harvest plans that may impact recreation and aesthetic values.

- During timber management activities conducted adjacent to residential areas, consider and mitigate the projects efforts on the casual and informal recreational uses of the State Forest by the Forest's neighbors.
- In cooperation with the California Department of Parks and Recreation, establish forest management demonstration areas compatible with recreation for educational purposes adjacent to the Mendocino Outdoor Center and the Pygmy Forest Reserve.
- Engage various recreation user groups interested in cooperating in the design, implementation and stewardship of more extensive recreation facilities system.

JDSF Management Plan, pg. 118, "Develop a Recreation Plan using the guidance of the Recreation Task Force, the results of the recreation users survey, and the advice of the new JDSF advisory group, develop a recreation plan for the Forest that identifies short-term and long-term priorities for enhancement of recreation opportunities, including those related to the development of new recreation facilities (e.g. trails, campgrounds, interpretive sites) and the operation of existing facilities."

## **2.0 OVERVIEW OF THE RECREATION MANAGEMENT PLAN**

This section presents an overview of the RMP. Specifically, it provides a user's guide and discusses the purpose and intent of the RMP, plan vision, methodologies used, monitoring, overview of the implementation programs, issues and assumptions, and defines terms used throughout the RMP.

### **2.1 User's Guide**

This section is intended to clarify potential conflicts or ambiguity in implementing the RMP during its planning term. If the authority or action is unclear or contradictory, the following prioritized list of legislation, plans, policies or documents will guide decisions.

- Public Resources Code.
- California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 9.
- Jackson Demonstration State Forest Management Plan (2008).
- Jackson Demonstration State Forest Draft Environmental Impact Report (2008).
- California Board of Forestry Fire Protection Policies.
- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection policies.
- State Forest policies.

Potential conflicts or ambiguity in implementing the RMP may be discussed and addressed during recreation coordination meetings and during periodic RMP review. Potential revisions to the RMP to clarify potential conflicts or ambiguity may occur when necessary at the discretion of State Forest Manager.

### **2.2 Purpose and Intent**

The purpose of the RMP is to guide and facilitate the management of existing and future recreation resources. The RMP provides a vision of the desired future condition for recreation resources in the project area, establishes long-term goals and objectives for managing recreation resources and

identifies both site-specific and programmatic recreation measures to be implemented over the planning term of the RMP.

Six recreation management measures are presented in the RMP. Included within the management measures are: estimated costs for development and operation, conceptual site designs, and an implementation schedule for recreation actions and enhancements. The cost estimates herein are preliminary and were performed at a general reconnaissance level. While the proposed measures and actions identified in the RMP reflect the management responsibilities as outlined in the Management Plan, other items included in the RMP expand on the context and implementation of these management goals. Implementation of the RMP is dependent upon the Forest Resource Improvement Fund (FRIF) funding and staffing, as well as collaborative efforts of user groups. Additional funding may also be obtained through grants that would be specific to improving recreational facilities.

The RMP is intended to be specific to JDSF's roles and responsibilities for recreation resources while ensuring protection, mitigation, and enhancement measures. The RMP does not make management or resource commitments for other State/Federal entities or other non-government related stakeholders. However, the continued active involvement of these other recreation-related entities is important in meeting a variety of recreational needs of visitors and residents.

### **2.3 Plan Vision**

The RMP provides long and short-term vision of how recreation resources should be managed on JDSF. The RMP has benefited from the cooperative nature of public and stakeholder participation in the planning process including input and advice from the Recreation Task Force and others. The RMP vision is to:

- Provide for adequate maintenance of existing recreation facilities.
- Utilize appropriate coordination efforts aimed at balancing various priority management needs to achieve the best feasible outcome for recreational opportunities on JDSF.
- Monitor changing conditions to effectively manage recreation resources for the future.
- Maintain and/or improve recreational user experience by providing and maintaining appropriate facilities and dispersed recreation opportunities in suitable locations.
- Make reasonable efforts to accommodate special use events and activities when they align with management goals and do not conflict with forest management, research/demonstration or other planned group events/activities.

### **2.4 Methodologies Used**

The methodology used to develop the RMP involved three principal tasks:

1. Identify all relevant direction as described in the JDSF EIR and Management Plan, Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Policy, and CAL FIRE Policy handbooks.
2. Conduct recreation-related inventories and studies and review results.
3. Integrate all relevant "Recreation User Survey" report information.

### **2.5 Monitoring**

The RMP will be guided by monitoring that will be based on periodic review of recreation attendance and facility utilization, potential resource impacts, and consistency with all over-arching management

direction. No long-term plan can reasonably predict the exact needs of recreation and the Forest. As a result, actions taken will be adaptive within certain predictable limits.

To implement the Monitoring, three types of uncertainty are addressed:

- 1) Ecological Uncertainty – dynamic nature of environmental systems, such as changes in viability and distribution of wildlife habitats, changes in water quality, and new sensitive species listings.
- 2) Social Uncertainty – changing social values and visitor attitudes and preferences over time.
- 3) Measurement Uncertainty – uncertainty in the estimation and use of parameters such as user densities, occupancy rates, and theoretical capacities.

The Monitoring needs to be both flexible and operate within set parameters. Flexibility is needed to make necessary changes over time, either in the Monitoring methodology, or in how data are interpreted. At the same time, there needs to be certainty for reasonable management of recreation and related costs over time as needs change. Some planned projects may accelerate or decelerate over time.

To address uncertainty, the following monitoring and related management strategies will be used:

- The RMP will be reviewed and updated, as necessary, after implementation to address changing conditions. Smaller modifications may be incorporated as directed by the Forest Manager as necessary or appropriate.
- Implementation plans at new or expanded recreation facilities will be further developed by JDSF staff based on the results of periodic monitoring and identified recreation needs.
- Monitoring will be accomplished by continued collection of recreation use data and annual interpretation of those data. In-depth recreation surveys, similar to the one conducted in 2013 may be conducted every 10-12 years as needed and used to facilitate appropriate updates. Monitoring results will be evaluated against performance standards and indicators on a periodic basis.
- Periodic interaction with other entities and stakeholders will be used to address potential resource management conflicts and to balance competing resource goals and values.
- JDSF funding for recreation management actions and enhancements may vary by implementation scheduling or scope depending upon changing needs, but should not exceed the overall identified maximum estimated budget for any fiscal budget year.

## 2.6 Issues and Assumptions

Based on technical recreation studies conducted and on stakeholder consultations, several issues and assumptions were identified regarding the management of recreation resources within JDSF. These issues and assumptions are important to consider when revising or modifying the RMP over time and include the following:

- Recreational users have built trails on JDSF without the knowledge or permission of JDSF staff. These trails have yet to be fully reviewed and considered for official recognition as recreational trails. For JDSF to designate these types of recreational trails “official”, a review of management implications must be completed that includes: management conflicts, public safety, user conflicts, environmental impacts, and JDSF’s ability to maintain these trails.
- The operation of JDSF as a working forest with timber management, research and demonstration as management priorities and recreation as subordinate affects the availability of recreational facilities and opportunities.

- The seasonal operation of recreation facilities such as campgrounds affects the availability of these types of facilities to recreational users.
- New recreation facility development has to carefully consider JDSFs ability to accommodate greater recreational use, costs of development and ability to maintain new facilities over time. Maintenance of existing facilities is a challenge and adding additional facilities might be too much of a burden to maintain.
- Recreational use of JDSF is anticipated to increase in the future and these needs may change over time. As such it is important to understand what the recreation carrying capacity is for the Forest and how to manage recreation effectively to balance the management priorities while avoiding conflict.
- Partnerships and/or cost sharing between JDSF and other recreation user-groups or grant programs that could benefit the general public and improve the overall recreation experiences.
- The RMP concentrates developed recreation facilities in suitable locations, thereby retaining as much of the natural open space as possible to protect a range of natural resources, such as wildlife, aesthetic and cultural resources.

### 3.0 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The RMP is intended to satisfy the requirements of the JDSF Management Plan to prepare a recreation plan that describes the existing recreation facilities and uses and identifies short and long-term priorities. The identified priorities shall be realistic given current personnel and budgetary constraints and be compatible with forest management, research and demonstration projects.

To satisfy this need, the RMP has established goals and objectives for managing recreation resources. These goals and objectives are intended to guide JDSF staff in resource decision-making to effectively manage, plan, design and construct recreation resources and facilities on JDSF and in making appropriate resource decisions. As questions arise regarding decisions about implementing the RMP, particularly future actions, resource managers may compare future actions against these goals and objectives to evaluate consistency with the original intent of the RMP. The goals and objectives are implemented through the specific actions contained herein, and do not constitute independent obligations of JDSF or CAL FIRE under this RMP.

Seven RMP goals and their respective objectives are outlined below and include:

- 1) Meet existing recreation resource needs.
- 2) Plan for and meet future recreation resource needs.
- 3) Provide adequate public access to designated recreation areas such as campgrounds and day-use areas.
- 4) Maintain existing recreation resources in a safe and operational condition.
- 5) Coordinate recreation planning and needs.
- 6) Provide cost-effective and diverse recreation opportunities.
- 7) Demonstrate compatible recreation opportunities.

#### **Goal 1: Meet Existing Recreation Needs.**

The following objectives will be implemented to provide a variety of recreation facilities, use areas, and opportunities within JDSF to meet existing recreation needs.

- **Objective 1a:** Provide for the continued safe operation of existing public recreation facilities and use areas.
- **Objective 1b:** Utilizing a style of improvement that is low impact and rustic in nature, provide recreation facilities and use areas that respond to visitor facility preferences and needs as identified in visitor surveys.
- **Objective 1c:** Enhance existing recreation facilities, as needed, by making necessary facility repairs and modifications and/or changes to facility operations and maintenance practices.
- **Objective 1d:** Comply with Federal ADA guidelines (ADAAG, as amended) and provide for the public health and safety needs of all recreation visitors.
- **Objective 1e:** Manage existing recreation resources in accordance with existing land and resource management plans and policies.
- **Objective 1f:** Develop an Interpretation and Education (I&E) program and implement the programs actions at recreation facilities to enhance the visitor experience, inform visitors of use options, educate visitors of State Forest Rules and Regulations and educate visitors about sensitive resources, forest management and hazards such as poison oak and Tick borne diseases.
- **Objective 1g:** Implement High priority recreation needs (existing needs) as defined in Appendix A. Initiate action on all High priority projects in the first 10 years of RMP.

## **Goal 2: Meet Future Recreation Resource Needs.**

In the future, provide a variety of recreation facilities, use areas, and opportunities within JDSF that meet future project-related recreation needs.

- **Objective 2a:** Monitor changes in demand for recreation and provide for recreation needs consistent with resource values and monitoring indicators and standards.
- **Objective 2b:** Provide additional new recreation facilities or use areas as justified by periodic monitoring of recreation facility and use area visitation, condition, sustained demand over time, and monitoring of indicators and standards over time.
- **Objective 2c:** Continue to implement Recreation Monitoring using monitoring indicators and standards, monitor recreation use levels at periodic times, and update the visitor needs and preference surveys.
- **Objective 2d:** Provide funding if available to implement identified future project related recreation-related development projects and programs.
- **Objective 2e:** Periodically review and update the recreation actions and enhancements.
- **Objective 2f:** Periodically monitor dispersed recreational use and address related site impacts as necessary.
- **Objective 2g:** Utilize I&E Program components to help distribute use amongst recreation facilities, if needed, and to educate the public about forest management, resource values, appropriate behavior and potential hazards of the Forest.

## **Goal 3: Ensure Appropriate and Safe Public Access to Designated Recreation Areas.**

Provide appropriate access to, and use of, designated and developed recreational areas such as campgrounds and day-use areas.

- **Objective 3a:** Provide appropriate access to the campgrounds and day-use areas and safe public recreation opportunities on JDSF as identified in the RMP (including campgrounds, day-use areas, parking areas and trail heads).
- **Objective 3b:** Through the I&E Program, provide informational signs and programs to alert visitors and recreational users about operational and natural hazards in and around JDSF.
- **Objective 3c:** Support increased non-motorized trail opportunities, both multiple-use and/or single use where appropriate, within JDSF and coordinating access opportunities across and adjacent neighboring public lands.
- **Objective 3d:** Improve universal accessibility to developed recreational facilities by adhering to Federal ADA guidelines (ADAAG, as amended) when replacing existing facilities or developing new facilities.
- **Objective 3e:** Through the I&E Program, communicate to the public the range of recreation facilities and use areas that are available.
- **Objective 3f:** Coordinate with local law enforcement agencies (Sheriff's Office, State Parks, Dept. of Fish and Wildlife) for assistance in increased patrol and security of JDSF.

#### **Goal 4: Maintain Recreation Facilities.**

Maintain existing recreational facilities in safe and operational condition.

- **Objective 4a:** Through an annual survey and inventory of the recreational facilities, identify maintenance and repair needs and develop annual schedule for work based on priorities and funding availability.
- **Objective 4b:** Conduct periodic monitoring of recreation use including assessment of potential impacts to recreation, natural and cultural resources and implement corrective measures as needed.
- **Objective 4c:** Through the I&E measure, provide environmental and other educational opportunities to foster a better understanding of good forestland stewardship, sustainable timber harvesting and the concept of a working forest.
- **Objective 4d:** Allow for public access to appropriate JDSF areas to help meet the long-term recreational goals and objectives while considering protections for natural resources, timber management and research project areas.
- **Objective 4e:** Focus future recreation development in suitable areas that do not significantly affect the existing recreation experience or sensitive resources.
- **Objective 4f:** In the I&E measure, protect and interpret significant natural resources and enhance the public's recreational experience. (*e.g.*, through interpretative signs, information boards, kiosks, etc.)
- **Objective 4g:** Respect the property rights of neighboring private lands and surrounding natural environments while addressing the need for additional recreation facilities and increased use over time.

#### **Goal 5: Coordinate Recreation Planning and Needs.**

Coordinate future JDSF recreation planning efforts with Federal, State, local land and resource management agencies, JDSF Recreation Task Force, private recreation stakeholders prior to making new recreation development decisions.

- **Objective 5a:** Monitor recreation resources and visitation using monitoring indicators and standards, and identify appropriate management actions and associated costs needed to address identified problems.
- **Objective 5b:** Provide adequate staffing and resources to address recreation resource planning and permitting.
- **Objective 5c:** Participate in other comprehensive planning efforts that may be undertaken by local and state agencies in the area to coordinate implementation of the RMP over time.
- **Objective 5d:** Periodically consult with natural and cultural resource specialists to ensure that recreation planning, use and facilities do not limit or unnecessarily effect or impact identified resources, species or habitats.
- **Objective 5e:** Review the RMP as necessary to incorporate changes in collaboration and cooperation.

**Goal 6: Provide Cost-Effective and Diverse Recreation Opportunities.**

Provide cost-effective recreation facilities and programs to maximize recreational improvements using available funding, minimizing operational and maintenance costs where feasible while meeting standards and providing for compatible and desirable facilities.

- **Objective 6a:** Promote public recreation facilities and programs that are cost effective and benefit visitors and local area residents.
- **Objective 6b:** Provide public facilities that minimize, to the extent feasible, long-term O&M costs.
- **Objective 6c:** Provide cost effective public recreation facilities that generally accommodate existing visitor facility preferences, but also allow for future modification if preferences change over time.
- **Objective 6d:** Provide a range of public recreation opportunities, associated with developed sites and undeveloped or dispersed sites to allow for a diversity of visitor choice and experience.
- **Objective 6e:** Allow for appropriate public recreation related opportunities and facilities, while managing JDSF to exclude inappropriate or incompatible recreation activities or use in specific areas or at specific times.

**Goal 7: Provide Compatible Recreation Opportunities.**

Provide public recreation resources that are compatible with adopted land and resource plans and policies and recognize and avoid impacts to sensitive natural resources, wildlife species and associated habitats.

- **Objective 7a:** Provide safe public recreation facilities and programs that are compatible with adopted land and resource plans and policies.
- **Objective 7b:** Through the I&E Program, provide environmental education opportunities that demonstrate compatibility with and stewardship of natural resources.
- **Objective 7c:** Provide public recreation facilities that are compatible with forest/timber management, research and demonstration projects.
- **Objective 7d:** Provide public recreation facilities and programs that are compatible with and supplement existing tourism and local residents' recreation needs.

## 4.0 RECREATION MANAGEMENT PLANNING, COORDINATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Lands, facilities and recreational interest of Jackson Demonstration State Forest are publically owned by the State of California and administered/managed by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). The management responsibilities of CAL FIRE are detailed in a series of Board of Forestry and Fire Protection policies, California Public Resource Code rule sections, agreements/memorandum of understandings, JDSF Management Plan and associated Environmental Impact Report.

### 4.1 California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Jackson Demonstration State Forest (JDSF) Roles and Responsibilities.

The official mission statement of CAL FIRE is “The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection serves and safeguards the people and protects the property and resources of California.”

Ongoing JDSF management duties related to recreation include:

- Equipment and facilities maintenance.
- Systems maintenance.
- Safety and law enforcement.
- Project management.
- Volunteer management.
- Special Use permitting administration.
- Resource management.
- Recreation administration.
- Interpretive and Education activities.
- Strategic planning.

Routine tasks performed by JDSF staff include collecting fees and monitoring attendance, cleaning and maintaining outhouses, collecting trash in receptacles, maintaining camping and day use areas and trails.

### 4.2 JDSF Recreation Task Force

The JDSF Recreation Task Force is established by direction in the JDSF Forest Management Plan. The task force is to provide advice and recommendations to CAL FIRE regarding issues relevant to the recreation program on JDSF. (FMP Page 117. “Form a user-group recreation task force”)

#### Recreation Task Force Charter

##### **Mission and Duties**

The mission of the JDSF Recreation Task Force (Task Force) is to:

- Provide advice/recommendations to the CAL FIRE regarding issues relevant to the recreation program on JDSF, including those issues outlined in the Management Plan.
- Share in stewardship, review recreation policy and plans, develop policy recommendations, and carry out other responsibilities regarding recreation on JDSF.

The JDSF Recreation Task Force will conduct its activities in accordance with its Mission and in support of the goals of the Management Plan for JDSF. Task Force members will work with members of respective recreation user groups in developing advice and recommendations.

- A. The Task Force shall provide input on the following:
  1. Existing recreation policies and plans and make policy recommendations.
  2. The development of a recreation user survey, that will be capable of providing feedback to JDSF staff on the following:
    - a. Facilities and trails.
    - b. Changes needed to policies and plans.
    - c. Recreational impacts from planned timber harvest and demonstration projects.
  3. Changes needed to address recreational user conflicts.
  4. Help define a JDSF recreation corridor, particularly around campgrounds and heavily-used trails, where recreation impacts will be given strong consideration with respect to state Forest management activities.
  5. Help define recreation attributes that should be protected within the recreation corridor, such as:
    - a. Measures to minimize aesthetic visual and noise impacts and/or
    - b. Designing timber management activities to improve and/or demonstrate recreation opportunities, principles, or practices.
  6. Address how to mitigate land adjacency conflicts, such as recreational shooting, off-road vehicle use, and mushroom collecting.
  7. Methods to reduce resource damage from illegal dumping and off-road vehicle use.
  8. Help develop a recreational calendar for annual planned events.
  9. Along with JDSF staff, the JDSF Advisory Group (JAG) provide advice on the development of a recreational plan for the Forest that identifies short-term and long-term priorities for enhancement of recreational opportunities, including those related to the development of new recreational facilities and operation of existing facilities.
  10. How to develop and improve the compatibility and educational opportunities between recreation and active forest management.
  11. Help identify, consider and develop potential funding mechanisms to support recreational uses of JDSF, potentially including but not limited to use fees, grants, non-profits, etc.
  12. Provide advice to JDSF staff on various issues as requested by the staff.
- B. JDSF Task Force responsibilities defined in the JDSF Forest Management Plan are here by incorporated by reference.

### **Completion of a Work Plan**

Upon establishment, the Task Force will develop a Work Plan. The first Work Plan will address the activities necessary to meet its obligations as outlined above. The plan will be reviewed at the end of each year and adjusted as necessary.

The Task Force will commence an annual cycle of work planning to meet its mission of providing ongoing advice on JDSF. These plans will be submitted to the Department for approval once adopted by the Task Force.

All work planning will be done with input and support from JDSF staff.

### **Membership Appointment and Composition**

Members are to be appointed by the Forest Manager or designee. Members do not “represent” particular interests; rather, they are to be chosen for knowledge and ability to represent the broad public interest. Members will be selected through an open solicitation and nomination process to be

conducted by the Forest Manager or designee. This process will include broad public notification of the opportunity to apply to be a member.

The Task Force is composed of up to nine members from recreation categories such as the following:

1. Equestrian
2. Bicyclist
3. Hiker
4. Camper
5. General recreation
6. Off-road vehicle riding
7. Forest neighbor

The majority of the members shall have a local perspective.

### **Terms of Appointments**

Terms of Initial Appointments – Continuity of JDSF Task Force membership will be important. Therefore, all members shall be appointed initially to two-year terms. Half of the membership may be replaced after two years at the discretion of the Forest Manager.

Terms for Subsequent Appointments – After the close of the initial two-year period, appointments shall be for one-year terms. If a vacancy occurs before a members term expires, the appointment to fill that vacancy shall be for the rest of the regular term of that position. Members may be reappointed at the discretion of the Forest Manager.

Adjustment of Terms to Achieve Reappointment or Replacement of One-Third of Members Each Year - When replacing or reappointing members of the JDSF Task Force, the Forest Manager or designee may make an adjustment of the length of the new term so as to eventually achieve an even cycle of replacing or reappointing one-third of the Task Force members each year.

### **Chairperson and Vice Chairperson**

The Task Force shall appoint a Chairperson and a Vice Chairperson from among the members.

The Vice Chairperson shall chair meetings of the Task Force in the absence of the Chairperson.

### **Roles and Responsibilities**

- **JDSF Task Force** is a consensus-seeking group of individuals representing public interests in JDSF. Members are expected to reach out to the public and various recreational user groups about the JDSF management issues they are working to address.
- **CAL FIRE** provides fiscal, policy, and technical support for the Task Force's work, within staff and budget limits.
- **JDSF Manager or Designee** provides direction and oversight; establishes agenda priorities; ensures that adequate resources are available to support the Task Force.
- **JDSF** provides the Task Force with staffing and subject-matter experts to plan and manage specific discussion items and conduct intense work on single subjects, within staff and budget limits.
- **Jackson Demonstration State Forest Advisory Group (JAG) Recreation Committee** acts a liaison between the Task Force and the Jackson Advisory Group. Individual Recreational Committee members may attend and interact at Task Force meetings, providing the Task Force with

information or questions forwarded by the JAG and reporting back to the JAG concerning issues, actions, and recommendations of the Task Force.

- **Chairperson** leads the Task Force's meetings, keeping the group on task and on time; serves as liaison to the Forest Manager and JDSF staff. The Chairperson is responsible for assisting the Forest Manager and JDSF staff in preparation of the meeting agendas and completion of follow-up actions.
- **Vice Chairperson** fulfills the role of Chairperson when the Chairperson is unavailable. Assists JDSF staff in preparation of the meeting agendas and follow-up actions.

### **Sponsor and Staff**

- A. Executive Sponsor: JDSF Forest Manager
- B. Program Manager: JDSF Recreation Program Manager
- C. Project Manager: JDSF staff member managing the Task Force logistics

### **Decision Making**

**Consensus Seeking** – The Task Force will operate as a consensus-seeking body.

To determine a degree of consensus, members will note their level of support for items as ranging, for example, from Unqualified Support, Strong Support, General Support, Qualified Support, to Fundamental Disagreement. Issues without a broad degree of support will not move forward as representing the views of the Task Force. The level of support for various items will be recorded.

If an item receives a level of Fundamental Disagreement, the group will be asked to continue working until it appears a resolution is not attainable, or move on to an area where more agreement is possible. When a resolution is not attainable, the members will note the nature of the disagreement and make a determination as to the best way to proceed in the particular issue area.

To the extent the group is able to provide a consensus based recommendation, the Forest Manager will give those recommendations the highest level of consideration. In the event consensus is not reached on any particular topic, the range of perspectives will be recorded and forwarded to the Forest Manager.

Where non-consensus recommendations or reports come forward from the Task Force, the Forest Manager will give full consideration to the range of perspectives expressed by the Task Force members and make their decisions based on the discretion and direction provided in statute and Board policy.

All members must be fully advised of decisions made in their absence.

**Minor and Major Decisions** – Not all decisions will have the same level of impact. Simple voting may be adopted for procedural or non-policy matters.

**Select Decision Process in Advance** – Proposals for action should include the decision process to be used in considering the item.

### **Task Force Member Conduct**

Members must be able to allocate time and resources to Task Force activities. Attendance and participation are important to the continuity of the group.

Should a conflict of interest arise for a member on a particular matter before the Task Force, that member shall recuse him/herself from discussion and action on that matter.

### **Attendance**

RSVP- Members should advise the project manager and Chairperson if unable to attend a meeting. Members not in attendance can and should provide comment and input on agenda items to the Chairperson or the entire Task Force prior to the meeting.

Extended or Frequent Absence – If a member is unable to actively participate during the term of the appointment, the Chairperson or the Sponsor will ask him/her to reassess his/her ability to be an active member and may recommend replacement to the Forest manager. The Task Force as a whole will decide whether a member should be replaced due to absences.

Quorum – A quorum is one person more than ½ of the current sitting Task Force membership. In general the Task Force will not engage in voting, but will follow a consensus-seeking process.

### **Task Force Committees**

Standing committees may be formed by consensus of the Task Force.

The Task Force may also form work groups or committees for topic-specific issues. Such committees will operate with well-defined scopes and specific start and end dates. The Task Force may invite non-members who may provide technical expertise to the discussion.

### **Consultation**

When additional expertise is advisable to assist the Task Force in its deliberations, identified recreational users or technical experts shall be invited to participate in the discussion or in consultation. The Forest Manager will make these requests on behalf of the Task Force.

### **Meetings and the Public**

The Department is responsible for providing public notification of Task Force Meetings. All meetings shall be noticed at least 10 days in advance by sending an announcement of the upcoming meeting to all those who requested to be notified of Task Force meetings. An announcement also will be made to local newspapers in Ukiah, Willits, Mendocino and Fort Bragg. All meetings shall be open to the public and shall contain a section devoted to input from the public. The Chairperson may require that individuals and groups wishing to address the Task Force sign up at the beginning of the meeting. Individual presentations may be limited by the Chairperson. The Chairperson may limit the total amount of time devoted to the public comment section. Additionally, the Chairperson may elect to solicit public opinion during other agenda items.

### **Minutes**

Draft minutes of the Task Force meetings shall be reviewed, corrected if needed, and approved by the group before distribution to the public. JDSF staff will be responsible for taking minutes, revising them as requested by the Task Force, maintain the minutes and distributing the minutes to the public.

### **Standing Ground Rules**

Professional conduct of Task Force members is expected, as exemplified by the following suggestions:

- Use common conversational courtesy, use appropriate language, do not interrupt, do not engage in third party discussions, etc.
- Humor is welcome and important, but humor should never be at someone else's expense.
- All ideas and points have value; you may hear something you do not agree with. Please remember that the purpose of the forum is to share ideas. All ideas have value in this setting. You are not required to defend or promote your perspective, but you are asked to share it. If you believe another approach is better, offer it as a constructive alternative. Be cautious of ascribing motives of others.
- 50 mile rule. Most of the participants have demanding responsibilities outside of the meeting room. We ask your attention during the full meeting. Please turn off cell phones, or any other communication item with an on/off switch to silent. Ask those who would contact you to use the "50 mile rule." That is, if you didn't have a cell phone or pager, would they drive 50 miles to come to get you in person?
- Members shall not make commitments they do not intend to follow through on.
- Members shall act consistently in the Task Force and other forums where similar issues are being discussed, including the press.
- Members agree to provide requested information to other members or explain the reason why not.
- Personal attacks or stereotyping will not be acceptable. Members will refrain from impugning the motivations or intention of others.

Ground rules may be set or modified by the Task Force.

### **Amendments**

The Department or JDSF Forest Manager may amend the charter. The Task Force may recommend amendments to the charter, with these recommendations subject to the approval of the Forest Manager.

### **4.3 Recreation Carrying Capacity**

Carrying capacity is the concept that a given area can only support a given maximum number of people or users at any one time. This concept can also be considered as the maximum number of people that may visit a destination at the same time, without causing destruction of the physical, economic, socio-cultural environment and an unacceptable decrease in the quality of visitors' satisfaction. The four most common considerations for carrying capacity include:

1. Physical carrying capacity
2. Economic carrying capacity
3. Social carrying capacity
4. Environmental carrying capacity.

Board of Forestry Policy, Recreation on State Forests, 0351.5 (C), states "Campgrounds, picnic areas and trails will be developed on State Forests, as funds become available, but only consistent with the recreation carrying capacity as determined in the management plan."

Other than the developed recreational facilities such as campgrounds/campsites that have defined user limits, recreation on the Forest is dispersed and thus dynamic. In order to define a carrying capacity for

the bulk of JDSF would be very difficult and costly. The RMP does not attempt to set carrying capacity in terms of limits on users but rather it is discussed as a consideration when managing the quality of recreation user experience. Also, see section 7.3 of the RMP for monitoring efforts to address recreation carrying capacity.

#### **4.4 Special Uses and Events**

Special uses and events are activities on the Forest that meet a minimum threshold for permitting. The process for considering the proposed event or activity includes review of following: location, date(s) and type of activity to determine if the proposal is consistent with management measures, policies and forest management and research. The following are minimum actions that require a Special Use Permit (SUP):

Any organized activity or event which:

- Will be advertised or noticed in any publication, poster, electronic media, or flyer, or
- Requests or requires a fee for participation, and/or
- May be attended by 20 or more people.

The process for the public to apply for and request permission to conduct a special use on the Forest is outlined in a "Special Use Guidelines."

#### **4.5 Volunteer Groups**

Volunteer groups play an important role in the recreation program on JDSF. Most groups have a specific recreational focus such as trails and types of trail use, but they also contribute in other ways such as trash collection along roads in the Forest. JDSF staff coordination and assistance with these groups is an effective way to further the goals of the recreation program and collaborate with members of the public in ways that benefit JDSF and the users alike. Organized volunteer groups are hosted on the Forest and specific tasks or projects are reviewed and directed by JDSF for the groups to implement. The group members sign a volunteer agreement/liability waiver before groups are to perform work on the Forest. Some of the volunteer groups who have been active on JDSF include the Mendocino Coast Cyclists and the Redwood Empire Quarter Horse Association.

### **5.0 MANAGEMENT AREAS**

For the purposes of long-term recreation planning and monitoring associated with this plan, four geographic management areas have been defined. These management areas either represent distinct recreation opportunities, restrictions, varying levels of closures or areas identified for specific management direction. An example of the four management areas are represented in Figure 5.0-1 and are further listed and described below.

- 1) Developed Recreation Areas
- 2) Dispersed Recreation Areas
- 3) Recreation Corridors
- 4) Restricted Use Recreation Areas

### **5.1 Developed Recreation Areas**

The developed recreation areas include the campgrounds and day-use areas and an area of 200 feet buffering the developed footprint of these sites. There are a total of 21 campgrounds and three day-use areas. Many of the campgrounds are single campsite campgrounds and isolated from other campgrounds and campsites. These campgrounds provide for a unique camping experience and allow for privacy that is not common with other multi campsite campgrounds. A management buffer has been provided around the campgrounds to provide protection from disturbance and factor of safety from timber operations. In general, the campgrounds are only open seasonally while the day-use areas are open for use year-round.

### **5.2 Dispersed Recreation Areas**

The dispersed recreation areas include the majority of the area of JDSF. Within the dispersed recreation areas, access is provided by roads (JDSF seasonal/permanent, county roads, State Highways), trails system and cross country hiking. Much of the dispersed area recreation provides opportunities for trail hiking, biking, horseback riding, mushroom collecting, hunting and target shooting.

### **5.3 Recreation Corridors**

Recreation corridors include high use recreation areas along sections of trails and roads that have a high degree of use either by users originating from a developed recreation area or traveling to and from a developed recreation area. The corridor maintains the aesthetic value of the landscape in order to maintain the overall recreation experience of recreation users.

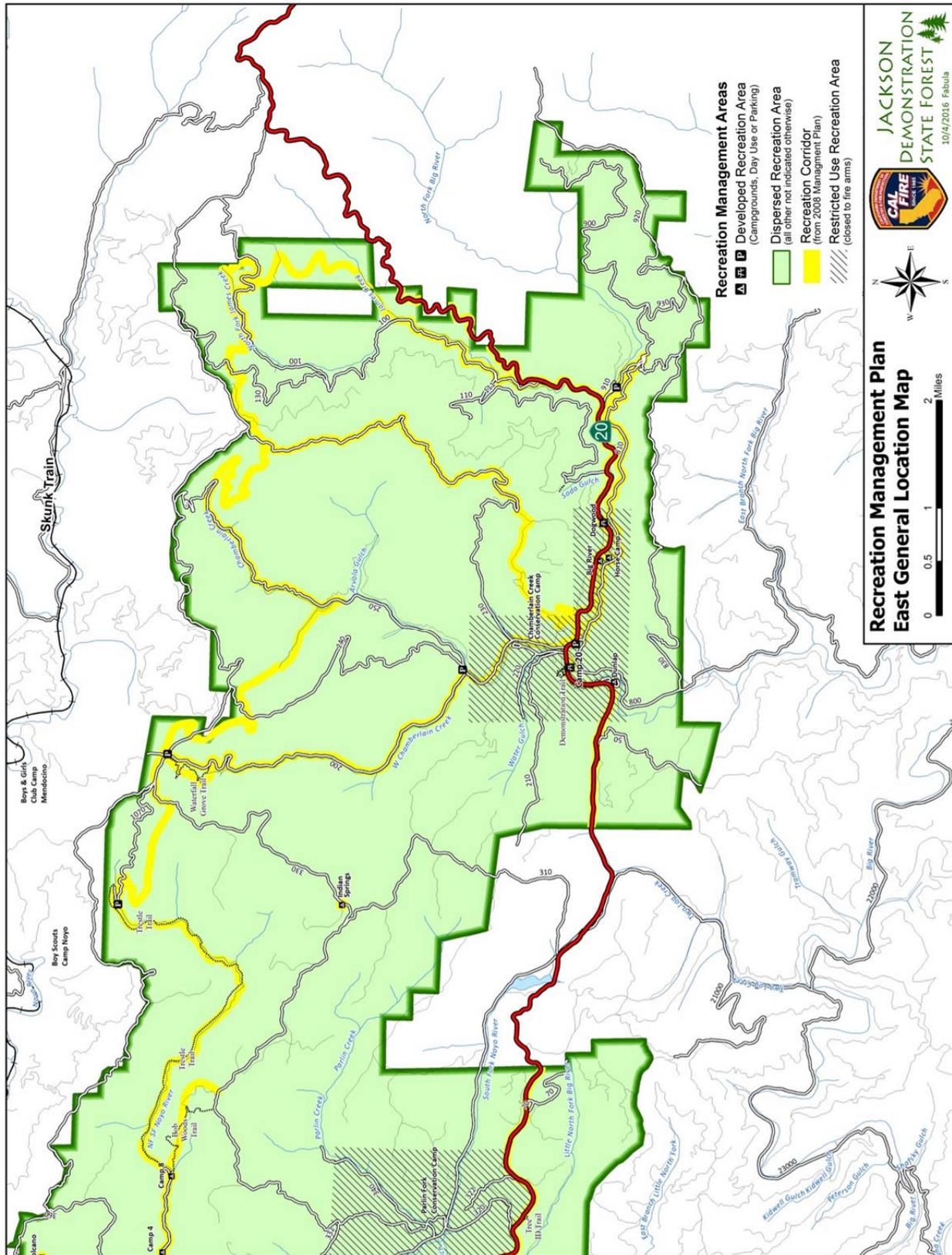
### **5.4 Restricted Recreation Areas**

The restricted recreation areas include fixed areas (permanent and temporary) where certain types of recreation are not a compatible use; such as, the areas within the Conservation Camps which are a State Prison facility, and a limited number of critical research areas where recreational use can influence and impact the results of a research project, and sensitive wildlife habitat areas. Some of the restricted recreation areas change from one year to the next due to timber harvesting operations. A list of restricted areas includes the following:

- Sensitive research areas.
- Closures for public safety (active timber harvest operation areas, road construction areas, etc.)
- Closures to limit spread of invasive pests and/or forest diseases.
- Closures due to other sensitive natural resources and/or archaeological protection needs.

Some research areas are open to the public and may be utilized for dispersed recreation activities like mushroom gathering. These same areas would be unavailable for more intensive use and trails supporting research activities may be restricted to authorized personnel.





## 6.0 RECREATION FACILITIES

This section presents existing and proposed recreation facility improvements and enhancements by type of site: campground, day-use areas, trails and trailheads. Tables presented in this chapter summarize existing facility features at each site. Appendix A includes additional detail regarding proposed recreation measures, schedules, and estimated costs at each recreation facility. Detailed figures illustrating existing site layouts and preliminary conceptual locations or notations of proposed facility modifications, additions, or enhancements are presented in Appendix B. Existing and proposed trails, including trail use designations, are discussed in Appendix C.

### 6.1 Campgrounds

Recreation facilities described in this section (and listed in Table 6.1-1) include:

- 1) Big River Campground
- 2) Horse Campground
- 3) Dunlap Campground
- 4) South Fork 1 Campground
- 5) South Fork 2 Campground
- 6) South Fork 3 Campground
- 7) Roundhouse Campground
- 8) Wagon Campground
- 9) South Bend Campground
- 10) Redtail Campground
- 11) Tin Can 1 and 2 Campground
- 12) Tilley Campground
- 13) Trillium Campground
- 14) Teachers Campground
- 15) Camp 3 Campground
- 16) Camp 4 Campground
- 17) Poison Oak Campground
- 18) Camp 6 Campground
- 19) Camp 8 Campground
- 20) Volcano Campground
- 21) Indian Springs Campground

**Table 6.1-1 Campground and Campsite Facilities.**

Campground	Overnight Use				Health & Safety				Other			
	Campsites with Picnic Table and fire Ring	Tent Only	Tent and RV <sup>1</sup>	Horse <sup>2</sup>	Vault Toilets	Water	Trash Receptacles	Communication Service	Iron Ranger Pay Station	Information Board	Common Space / Amphitheater	Parking
Big River	5	3	2	0	2	No	2	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Horse	8	0	8	8	2	No	2	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dunlap	17	7	10	0	2	No	5	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
South Fork 1	1	0	1	0	1	No	2	No	No	No	No	No
South Fork 2	1	0	1	0	1	No	2	No	No	No	No	No
South Fork 3	1	0	1	0	1	No	2	No	No	No	No	No
Roundhouse	3	0	3	0	1	No	2	No	No	No	No	No
Wagon	5	3	2	0	2	No	2	No	No	No	No	No
South Bend	1	0	1	0	1	No	2	No	No	No	No	No
Redtail	10	3	7	4	2	No	2	No	No	No	No	No
Tin Can 1	1	1	0	0	1	No	2	No	No	No	No	No
Tin Can 2	1	1	0	0	1	No	2	No	No	No	No	No
Tilley Group <sup>3</sup>	NA	NA	NA	0	1	No	3	No	No	No	No	No
Trillium	1	0	1	0	1	No	2	No	No	No	No	No
Teachers	1	0	1	0	1	No	2	No	No	No	No	No
Camp 3	1	0	1	0	1	No	2	No	No	No	No	No
Camp 4	1	0	1	0	1	No	2	No	No	No	No	No
Poison Oak	1	0	1	0	1	No	2	No	No	No	No	No
Camp 6	1	0	1	0	0	No	2	No	No	No	No	No
Camp 8	1	0	1	0	1	No	2	No	No	No	No	No
Volcano	1	1	0	0	1	No	2	No	No	No	No	No
Indian Springs	1	1	0	0	1	No	2	No	No	No	No	No

<sup>1</sup> RV use at these campsites is dependent upon the size and length of the RV and the operator ability to maneuver and park the vehicle.

<sup>2</sup> Horse campsites accommodate tents, RVs/trailers, horse trailers, horse high-lines and corrals.

<sup>3</sup> Tilley group campground is only available by reservation prior to use.

### 6.1.1 Big River Campground

**Existing Resources:** Big River campground is located between Highway 20 and the North Fork Big River. There are a total of six campsites, a two stall outhouse, iron ranger pay station, message board and a loop access road. The campground and number of campsites makes this campground relatively compact and not a good site for RVs or vehicles with trailers. Given that the campground is immediately adjacent to Highway 20 the ambient background noise from traffic is a factor at this campground.

**Proposed Actions and Enhancements:** There are several culverts that drain water across Highway 20 into this campground and organized drainage will be needed to drain standing water during the winter months from areas of the campground. Continued routine maintenance and repairs.

### **6.1.2 Horse Campground**

Existing Resources: Horse campground is located off of Forest Road 800 east of Camp 20. The campground is dedicated to horse campers and has facilities to accommodate horses. There is a total of eight camp sites, four (2) stall horse corrals, a one stall outhouse, and each campsite has a picnic table and fire pit ring.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: The current outhouse is a one stall, old style outhouse that is in poor condition and is planned to be replaced with a new two stall outhouse that can accommodate the campground maximum occupancy of 64. There was a hand pump structure that drafted water out of the NF of Big River and was in poor condition and not functioning. The creek water pump was removed and if feasible, a water source will be developed using a small spring that is not connected to a watercourse on the hillside above the campground. The spring will be plumbed to holding tank(s) and then plumbed to the campground with a non-potable faucet and water trough set up. Other maintenance needs include removing hazard trees and patch rocking the road.

### **6.1.3 Dunlap Campground**

Existing Resources: This campground is located just west of Camp 20 off of Highway 20. There are a total of 17 campsites, (2) one stall outhouses, three trash can structures, camp host site, information board and an iron ranger pay station.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: It is proposed to convert the camp host site into one general use camp site. This would require remove the fencing, water tank structure and installing a new picnic table and campfire ring. All of the picnic tables and fire pit rings are in various states of condition and will need to be replaced over time as they become inoperable or unsafe to use. Other general maintenance needs include hazard tree removals, patch rocking the road, maintenance of camp site posts, etc.

### **6.1.4 South Fork 1 Campground**

Existing Resources: This campground is the South Fork campground located closest to the Camp One day use area off Forest Road 350. This is a one campsite campground and is located at the end of a single lane access road. The campground contains a one stall older outhouse, a picnic table and a fire pit ring.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: The access road to the campground is in good condition and will only need minor maintenance. The old one stall outhouse will need to have its roof replaced as it is currently leaking. As scheduled this outhouse will be replaced with a new one stall ADA accessible outhouse.

### **6.1.5 South Fork 2 Campground**

Existing Resources: This campground is the middle South Fork campground located off Forest Road 350. This is a one campsite campground and is located at the end of a single lane access road. The campground contains a one stall older outhouse, a picnic table and a fire pit ring.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: The access road to the campground is in good condition and will only need minor maintenance. The old one stall outhouse will need to have its roof replaced as it is currently leaking. As scheduled this outhouse will be replaced with a new one stall ADA accessible outhouse.

### **6.1.6 South Fork 3 Campground**

Existing Resources: This campground is the South Fork campground located further away from the Camp One day use area off Forest Road 350. This is a one campsite campground and is located at the end of a single lane access road. The campground contains a one stall older outhouse, a picnic table and a fire pit ring.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: The access road to the campground is in good condition and will only need minor maintenance. The old one stall outhouse will need to have its roof replaced as it is currently leaking. As scheduled this outhouse will be replaced with a new one stall ADA accessible outhouse.

### **6.1.7 Roundhouse Campground**

Existing Resources: This campground is located 100 yards east of the Camp One day use area along the SF Noyo River. This is a three camp site campground with an older one stall outhouse. The Camp One Loop trail runs between campsites two and three. There is a “The River is Changing” interpretive sign within the campground and next to the creek trail.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: The old one stall outhouse will need to have its roof replaced as it is currently leaking. As scheduled this outhouse will be replaced with a new one stall ADA accessible outhouse. Other routine maintenance of the picnic tables, fire pit rings and campsite post will be required as needed.

### **6.1.8 Wagon Campground**

Existing Resources: This campground is located north of the Camp One day use area on Forest Road 383 off of Forest Road 350. The campground has five campsites and a new two stall outhouse. The campground is along a loop in the road with a large opening in the middle of the loop for general use. There is also a short recreation trail “Wagon Trail” that connects the campground to Forest Road 350 and traverses a small spur ridge between the SF Noyo River and the NF SF Noyo River. The campground is immediately adjacent to the NF SF Noyo River and provides good access to the river.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: The campground and access road are generally in good condition and will only require maintenance which may include replacing picnic tables, fire pit rings and camp site posts as needed. The vehicle limiting barricades will need to be replaced in the near future as they are currently constructed of cut redwood poles and appear to be rotting.

### **6.1.9 South Bend Campground**

Existing Resources: This campground is located off Forest Road 300 and is adjacent to the SF Noyo River. This is a single campsite campground and is located at the end of a short access road. The campground has a new one stall outhouse.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: The campground and improvements are in good condition. Routine maintenance and replacement of picnic tables, fire pit rings, camp site posts will be done as needed.

### **6.1.10 Redtail Campground**

Existing Resources: This campground is located the furthest towards the west off of Forest Road 300. The campground consists of eight campsites, four of which are given priority to horse campers. The

campground is located adjacent to the SF Noyo River. There is a new two stall outhouse and one information board.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: The campground and improvements are in good condition. Routine maintenance and replacement of picnic tables, fire pit rings, camp site posts will be done as needed.

#### **6.1.11 Tin Can 1 and 2 Campground**

Existing Resources: This campground is located on the west side of Forest Road 360 north of the Camp One day use area. This is a two campsite campground and each campsite is separated by a large road pull out/turn around. There is a single stall outhouse for this campground that is constructed of log panel siding and clear corrugated roofing. The outhouse stall is large in space and can accommodate ADA accessibility.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: The campground and improvements are in good condition. Routine maintenance and replacement of picnic tables, fire pit rings, camp site posts will be done as needed. The outhouse construction is older and will need to be replaced in the near future due to the wood is showing signs of decay and the roof is decomposing due to the UV light of the sun.

#### **6.1.12 Tilley Group Campground**

Existing Resources: This is a group campground located at the end of Forest Road 383, the same access road to the Wagon campground. This campground is designated for use by groups of 65 people or less and has an older one stall outhouse, three picnic tables, one large fire pit ring and one BBQ pit.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: The old one stall outhouse will need to have its roof replaced as it is currently leaking. As scheduled this outhouse will be replaced with a new one stall ADA accessible outhouse. The outhouse will need to also be re-sited in a location within or adjacent to the campground that provides level access as the current location is on a hillside. The campground, picnic tables, fire pit ring and BBQ pit are in relatively good condition, but will need routine maintenance and replacement as needed over time.

#### **6.1.13 Trillium Campground**

Existing Resources: This campground is located on the east side of Forest Road 360 north of the Tin Can campground. This is a one camp site campground that has an older one stall outhouse.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: As scheduled this outhouse will be replaced with a new one stall ADA accessible outhouse. The outhouse will need to be re-sited in a location within or adjacent to the campground that provides level access as the current location is on a hillside. The campground, picnic table, fire pit ring and campground sign/post are in relatively good condition, but will need routine maintenance and replacement as needed over time.

#### **6.1.14 Teachers Campground**

Existing Resources: This campground is located on the west side of Forest Road 360 north of the Trillium campground. This is a one camp site campground that has a new one stall outhouse. There is a "The River is Changing" interpretive sign within the campground and next to the creek.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: The campground, picnic table, fire pit ring and sign/post are in relatively good condition, but will need routine maintenance and replacement as needed over time.

#### **6.1.15 Camp 3 Campground**

Existing Resources: This campground is located off Forest Road 361 north of the Camp One day use area and campgrounds. This campground has been closed for a number of years due to management constraints and access road issues. The campground currently does not contain any improvements other than a sign post.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: This campground is proposed for retirement and incorporation into the Poison Oak campground. Any existing improvements will be removed from this site.

#### **6.1.16 Camp 4 Campground**

Existing Resources: This campground is located off Forest Road 361 east of the Camp 3 and Poison Oak campgrounds. This campground has been closed for a number of years due to management constraints and access road issues. The campground currently does not contain any improvements other than a sign post.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: This campground is proposed for retirement and incorporation into the Poison Oak campground. Any existing improvements will be removed from this site.

#### **6.1.17 Poison Oak Campground**

Existing Resources: This campground is located off Forest Road 361 east of the Camp 3 campground. This campground has been closed for a number of years due to management constraints and access road issues. The campground has an old single stall outhouse that is in very poor condition and a picnic table.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: It is proposed to retire Camp 3 and 4 campgrounds and combine into one campground at the Poison Oak campground site. As scheduled this outhouse will be replaced with a new one stall ADA accessible outhouse. The campground also needs a fire pit ring and a campground sign/post.

#### **6.1.18 Camp 6 Campground**

Existing Resources: This campground is remotely located off of Forest Road 363 within the Brandon Gulch watershed. This is a one campsite campground. The campground contains an old one stall outhouse and no other improvements. This campground has been closed for a number of years due to management constraints.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: This remote campground has been used very rarely in the last three years. This would be a good campground for backpacking camping. All of the improvements at this campground are in need of updating. Depending upon the patterns of use over the next five years, this campground maybe retired so that limited resources can be directed towards other more heavily used campgrounds.

#### **6.1.19 Camp 8 Campground**

Existing Resources: This campground is located at the end of Forest Road 361 and is adjacent to the NF SF Noyo River. The campground site is relatively large and can accommodate numbers in excess to the standard 8 person limit. The campground has a relatively new one stall outhouse. The campground is

also located at the trail heads for the Bob Woods trail and the Trestle trail. This campground has been closed for a number of years due to management constraints and access road issues. This campground has one picnic table but no other improvements at this time.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: It is proposed to convert this campground to a group campground similar to the Tilley campground. Access to this campground can be restricted by the locked gate on Forest Road 360 north of the Teachers campground. The campground requires at least two more picnic tables, fire rings and a campground sign.

#### **6.1.20 Volcano Campground**

Existing Resources: This campground is remotely located off of Forest Road 1000 and accessed via Forest Road 360 beyond the normally locked gate. This is a one campsite campground. The campground contains an old one stall outhouse and no other improvements. This campground has been closed for a number of years due to management constraints.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: This remote campground has been used very rarely in the last three years. This would be a good campground for backpacking camping. All of the improvements at this campground are in need of updating. Depending upon the patterns of use over the next five years, this campground maybe retired so that limited resources can be directed towards other more heavily used campgrounds.

#### **6.1.21 Indian Springs Campground**

Existing Resources: This campground is remotely located off of Forest Road 330. This is a one campsite campground. The campground contains an old one stall outhouse and no other improvements. This campground has been closed for a number of years due to management constraints.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: This remote campground has been used very rarely in the last three years. This would be a good campground for backpacking camping. All of the improvements at this campground are in need of updating. Depending upon the patterns of use over the next five years, this campground maybe retired so that limited resources can be directed towards other more heavily used campgrounds.

### **6.2 Day Use Areas**

#### **6.2.1 Camp One Day Use Area**

Existing Resources: Camp One day use area is located along the South Fork of the Noyo River and on Forest Road 350. The developed area consists of a parking area that is capable of accommodating approximately 20 vehicles as well as several pickup trucks with horse trailers. On the river side of the developed area is an open level area that has several picnic tables, horseshoe pit, large BBQ pit and a sun/rain roof structure over a large and long picnic table. On the opposite side of the road from the river is the trailhead for the Camp One loop and an older two stall outhouse. North/west of the day use area is the iron ranger for the campgrounds in the area. This structure is on the opposite side of the river from the day use area and consists of a pay station, information board and a campground/site availability board.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: The large bay tree next to the covered picnic table was removed in 2015 due to tree root and disease that rendered the tree a hazard. The older outhouse is in need of

replacement and located closer to the parking area in order to be ADA accessible. The roof on the shade structure was replaced in 2016. The campground pay station can use night lighting and emergency call phone box for visitor safety. The camp host camp site adjacent to the pay station is proposed to be converted to a regular campsite that can be used by the public.

### **6.2.2 Camp 20 Day Use Area**

Existing Resources: Camp 20 day use area is located at the 17 mile marker of Highway 20 along the North Fork of Big River. The day use area has a large parking area that can accommodate around 20-40 vehicles, pickup trucks with trailers and larger vehicles. It's adjacent to a large field used for recreation and potential helicopter landing. There is an all concrete construction two stall outhouse, a steam donkey display, information/education kiosk and a large level open area with picnic tables. Across from the day use area is the trailhead for the "Demonstration Trail" where visitors can park at the day use area and take a walk along the trail. There is also a foot path that connects the Little Red Schoolhouse to the Camp 20 day use area. This trail has a pedestrian bridge that crosses Chamberlain Creek adjacent to the Highway 20 bridge.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: Because this day use area is approximately half way between Willits (Highway 101) and Fort Bragg (Highway 1) it is heavily used as a rest stop for highway travelers. The level of use of the outhouse and maintenance requirements will necessitate the eventual replacement and upgrades that are beyond the scope of JDSF providing a day use area to visitors of the Forest. The replacement and upgrade of this facility would be most likely done in coordination with CalTrans that has the expertise and potential funding for a facility that can accommodate the rest stop use patterns. Another proposed addition to this facility could be the installation of an electric vehicle charging station. There is access to electric distribution facilities at the day use area and a charging station could be developed and connect to this resource.

### **6.2.3 Dogwood Day Use Area**

Existing Resources: This day use area is east of Camp 20 along Highway 20. This is a small day use area that can accommodate small numbers of visitors. The parking is a wide area along Highway 20 that is can fit between 3-4 vehicles. There is a small bench below the highway along the river with a picnic table.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: There are not actions or enhancements proposed at this time. The existing trash cans and picnic table will be maintained.

## **6.3 Trails and Trailheads**

Facilities at most of the trailheads and trails consist of roadside or designated gravel parking, trail signs/markers, some locations have vault toilet outhouses, and the trails themselves. There are 27 named trails that total approximately 48 miles of trail. Several of the trails were built as demonstration trails and have accompanying trail guides for public education.

**Table 6.3-1. Trails and Trailhead Access Facilities.**

Trail Facility	Use		Access	Health and Safety	
	Miles of Trail	Allowable Uses	Vehicle and Vehicle/Trailer Parking Spaces	Toilets	Trash Receptacles
<b>Trailhead Access Sites</b>					
Waterfall Grove Trailhead	0.74	Walking/Hiking	Approx. 3 Vehicles	0	0
Demonstration Trailhead <sup>1</sup>	0.79	Walking/Hiking	Approx. 20 Vehicles	2	4
Camp One Loop Trailhead <sup>2</sup>	2.31	Walking/Hiking	Approx. 20 Vehicles	2	4
Tree ID Trailhead	0.12	Walking/Hiking	Approx. 5 Vehicles	0	0
Forest History Trailhead	3.71	Multiple	Approx. 2 Vehicles	0	0
Road 500	1.36	Multiple	Approx. 20 Vehicles	0	0
<b>Trails</b>					
Ames Lodge	0.18	Multiple	--	0	0
Big Tree	0.94	Multiple	--	0	0
Bob Woods	1.21	Multiple	--	0	0
Brandon Gulch	1.66	Multiple	--	0	0
Camp One Loop	2.31	Multiple	--	0	0
CDF FS to Big River	0.92	Multiple	--	0	0
Demonstration	0.79	Walking/Hiking	--	2	4
Eagles Roost	0.65	Multiple	--	0	0
Ecological Staircase	0.31	Multiple	--	0	0
Forest History	3.71	Multiple	--	0	0
High Chute	1.50	Biking/Hiking	--	0	0
Little Lake East	1.00	Biking/Hiking	--	0	0
Little Lake Sherwood	12.74	Multiple	--	0	0
Manley Gulch	2.41	Multiple	--	0	0
Marsh	0.47	Multiple	--	0	0
Old Jeep	0.65	Multiple	--	0	0
Pole Line	0.23	Multiple	--	0	0
Pygmy Forest Reserve	4.51	Multiple	--	0	0
Road 500	1.36	Multiple	--	0	0
Ridge Road	1.73	Multiple	--	0	0
Road 451	1.07	Multiple	--	0	0
Thru Stump	0.72	Multiple	--	0	0
Tree ID	0.12	Walking/Hiking	--	0	0
Trestle	4.31	Multiple	--	0	0
Wagon	0.35	Walking/Hiking	--	0	0
Waterfall Grove	0.74	Walking/Hiking	--	0	0
Woodlands Area	1.50	Multiple	--	0	0

<sup>1</sup> The Demonstration Trail access is the same as the Camp 20 Day Use area facility.

<sup>2</sup> The Camp One Loop Trail access is the same as the Camp One Day Use area facility.

### 6.3.1 Ames Lodge Trail

**Existing Resources:** This is a 0.18 mile long trail with no other associated improvements other than the trail itself.

**Proposed Actions and Enhancements:** None

### **6.3.2 Big Tree Trail**

Existing Resources: This is a 0.94 mile long trail with no other associated improvements other than the trail itself.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: None

### **6.3.3 Bob Woods Trail**

Existing Resources: This is a 1.21 mile long trail with no other associated improvements other than the trail itself.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: None

### **6.3.4 Brandon Gulch Trail**

Existing Resources: This is a 1.66 mile long trail with no other associated improvements other than the trail itself.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: None

### **6.3.5 Camp One Loop**

Existing Resources: This is a 2.31 mile long that is connected to the Camp One day use area and has no other associated improvements other than the trail itself.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: None

### **6.3.6 CDF FS to Big River Trail**

Existing Resources: This is a 0.92 mile long trail with no other associated improvements other than the trail itself.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: None

### **6.3.7 Demonstration Trail**

Existing Resources: This is a 0.79 mile trail that is connected with the Camp 20 day use area and has an associated trail guide.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: Update the trail guide.

### **6.3.8 Eagles Roost Trail**

Existing Resources: This is a 0.65 mile long trail with no other associated improvements other than the trail itself.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: None

### **6.3.9 Ecological Staircase Trail**

Existing Resources: This is a 0.31 mile long trail with no other associated improvements other than the trail itself. The trail also connects to the Jughandle State Reserve (State Park) and the trail continues thru the Park to Highway 1 and eventually ends at the Pacific Ocean.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: None

### **6.3.10 Forest History Trail**

Existing Resources: This is a 3.71 mile long trail that has an associated trail guide and other signs and posts that accompany the information in the guide. The trail has become popular with mountain bike users since its construction and has been adapted and modified to better accommodate multiple users such as hikers and bikers.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: None.

### **6.3.11 High Chute Trail**

Existing Resources: This is a 1.50 mile long trail with no other associated improvements other than the trail itself. This trail is used primarily by mountain bike riders who ride the trail towards Big River as it has several steep pitches that would be difficult for most riders to ride uphill. This trail is a single track trail that is primarily used in one direction by bike riders.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: None

### **6.3.12 Little Lake East Trail**

Existing Resources: This is a 1.0 mile long trail with no other associated improvements other than the trail itself. The trail parallels the County road for most of its length and connects the Hi Chute Trail to the County Road and Forest Road 700.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: None

### **6.3.13 Little Lake-Sherwood Trail**

Existing Resources: This is a 12.47 mile long trail with no other associated improvements other than the trail itself. The majority of the “trail” exists on existing roads, much of which are County and other public roads.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: None

### **6.3.14 Manley Gulch Trail**

Existing Resources: This is a 2.41 mile long trail with no other associated improvements other than the trail itself. This trail connects to the Forest History trail and is popular with mountain bike riders and campers of the Woodlands Camp along Big River.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: None

### **6.3.15 Marsh Gulch Trail**

Existing Resources: This is a 0.47 mile long trail with no other associated improvements other than the trail itself.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: None

### **6.3.16 Old Jeep Trail**

Existing Resources: This is a 0.65 mile long trail with no other associated improvements other than the trail itself.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: None

#### **6.3.17 Pole Line Trail**

Existing Resources: This is a 0.23 mile long trail with no other associated improvements other than the trail itself.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: None

#### **6.3.18 Pygmy Forest Reserve Trail**

Existing Resources: This is a 4.51 mile long trail that provides access to JDSF's pygmy forest reserve for education and enjoyment. The trail connects with adjoining State Parks lands and trails. A portion of the trail has been constructed as a boardwalk in order to help protect the sensitive habitat.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: Continue to work with State Parks on the use and maintenance of this trail system as it goes between State Parks and JDSF.

#### **6.3.19 Road 500 Trail**

Existing Resources: This is a 1.36 mile long trail with no other associated improvements other than the trail itself. The majority of the trail is existing logging roads and skid trails that will likely be used for future timber harvesting in the area.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: None

#### **6.3.20 Ridge Road Trail**

Existing Resources: This is a 1.73 mile long trail with no other associated improvements other than the trail itself.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: None

#### **6.3.21 Road 451 Trail**

Existing Resources: This is a 1.07 mile long trail with no other associated improvements other than the trail itself.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: None

#### **6.3.22 Thru Stump Trail**

Existing Resources: This is a 0.72 mile long trail with no other associated improvements other than the trail itself.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: None.

#### **6.3.23 Tree ID Trail**

Existing Resources: This is a relatively short trail (0.12 mile) that is adjacent to Highway 20 and is intended to provide the public with an opportunity to walk in the redwood forest with a trail guide and learn about various native forest species.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: A number of the species on the trail guide have died and the markers are no longer accurate. The trail guide and associated post markers need to be updated and replaced.

#### **6.3.24 Trestle Trail**

Existing Resources: This is a 4.31 mile long trail that follows the NF SF Noyo River along the old railroad grade. There are many stream crossings that were old “trestles” but are in disrepair and in need of abandonment. The trail connects road 361 to road 1070 where public access and limited parking is available.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: None at this time, however there is an infestation of Sudden Oak Death along the trail and the trail is closed for long portions of the year to prevent further spread of this forest pathogen.

#### **6.3.25 Wagon Trail**

Existing Resources: This is a 0.35 mile long trail with no other associated improvements other than the trail itself.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: None

#### **6.3.26 Waterfall Grove Trail**

Existing Resources: This trail begins at an established trailhead located approximately 5 miles from Highway 20 on Forest Road 200. There is a small wooden fence and stairs at the trailhead that is on the roadside of Road 200. The trail is approximately 0.74 miles long and traverses a steep forest gorge that contains old growth redwood and Douglas-fir and a 20 foot tall waterfall. There are no other developed facilities at this trail/trailhead.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: Other than periodic maintenance of the trail and signs, no changes are proposed at this facility.

#### **6.3.27 Woodlands Area Trail**

Existing Resources: This is a 1.50 mile long trail with no other associated improvements other than the trail itself.

Proposed Actions and Enhancements: None

## **7.0 RECREATION MANAGEMENT MEASURES**

This section describes the RMPs six management measures:

1. Recreation Facility Development;
2. Recreation Operations and Maintenance (O&M)
3. Recreation Monitoring
4. Resource Integration and Coordination
5. RMP Review and Revision
6. Interpretation and Education (I&E)

The six RMP management measures specifically detail how CAL FIRE-JDSF proposes to meet the RMPs goals and objectives and implement items defined in Appendices A and C. These measures are further described in more detail below.

## **7.1 Recreation Facility Development**

Recreation Facility Development, along with the other RMP measures, is intended to help meet identified existing and future recreation facility needs. This program focuses on upgrading existing recreation facilities and constructing new recreation facilities, when appropriate, based on documented needs and associated monitoring results. This program defines the construction-related responsibilities of JDSF, identifies proposed recreation development projects and their associated costs (Appendix A), provides conceptual site diagrams of the locations of anticipated recreation facility improvements (Appendix B) and trail improvements (Appendix C), and defines facility development standards and design criteria. This first management measure includes seven elements as presented below.

### **7.1.1 Recreation Facility Development and Upgrades**

Proposed recreation facility development action and enhancement measures have been identified to help satisfy both existing and future project-related recreation needs. This element includes new, renovated, expanded and relocated public recreation facilities that are expected to be implemented during the term of this RMP. Appendix A summarizes the proposed recreation facility development measures.

### **7.1.2 Recreation Development Locations**

The potential locations and conceptual layout of proposed recreation facility or use area improvements are illustrated in Appendix B. Appendix C describes new trail enhancements and revised trail authorized use designations. More detail designs and construction documents (including environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and any additional project-specific permitting necessary) will be completed at a later date ahead of the actual development work.

### **7.1.3 Recreation Facility Design Guidelines and Approvals**

When implementing the proposed recreation measures in Appendix A, JDSF will use appropriate facility siting and design criteria and other construction standards as necessary to:

- Comply with State and local public health and safety codes and regulations;
- Consider input received from the Recreation Task Force;
- Provide design continuity and consistency with the character of the area and desired experience level where the site is located;
- Provide a high quality visitor experience and/or enhance visitor convenience;
- Minimize facility and site deterioration and operations and maintenance costs;
- Protect and/or mitigate for natural and cultural resource values;
- Comply with all plans and policies that apply to JDSF.

Recreation facilities constructed will be designed and constructed to meet JDSF recreation facility construction standards (as amended over time) and other appropriate design guidelines, as appropriate

for the recreation opportunity type. JDSF will consult with other State and local government agencies as appropriate when designing and constructing recreation facilities.

Signs, kiosks, or other facilities constructed within State or County highway right-of-ways will be coordinated with and approved by the California Department of Transportation (CalTrans) and/or Mendocino County Public Works as appropriate. Recreation facilities development within any electric power line right-of-way will be coordinated with Pacific Gas and Electric Company as to confirm the development of the recreation facility is compatible with the use and maintenance of the electric facility.

#### 7.1.4 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Compliance and Facilities Upgrades

Campground and Day Use facilities, when significantly modified or newly constructed, will conform with the American with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities (ADAAG, as amended) that are formally adopted at the time of construction or major modification. Several proposed ADA-related improvements have been identified and are listed in Appendix A. ADA-related enhancements are a high priority and most will be scheduled in the first 10 years of RMP implementation.

#### 7.1.5 CEQA Compliance and Environmental Project Review and Permitting

Proposed recreation measures in the project area will involve the need for the issuance of various State and local permits, licenses, authorizations, and other certifications. When designing new or modified facilities or making decisions that may have an impact on the natural and cultural environment, JDSF will conduct appropriate environmental consultations and comply with all pertinent regulations. This will include compliance with CEQA. JDSF will apply for and receive all necessary permits and approvals prior to construction. JDSF will be responsible for all studies, plans, or ensuring payment of fees associated with obtaining necessary permits and approvals for recreation facility construction-related projects. Appropriate projects may be compiled for environmental review and approval for efficiency and cumulative effects analysis purposes.

#### 7.1.6 Agency and Public Review of Planned Recreation Development

The JDSF Recreation Task Force is a means to maintain regular exchange of recreation and project-related information with stakeholders and other interested citizens. To facilitate agency and public review of planned recreation development related to the RMP, JDSF will hold and facilitate periodic Recreation Task Force meetings. These periodic meetings will be used to discuss a number of related topics including:

1. Status of planned or anticipated recreation development projects;
2. Monitoring data collected and analyzed;
3. Grant applications and potential cost sharing opportunities; and
4. Other issues related to implementation of the RMP.

The RMP may be updated and revised and may modify planned recreation facility development projects based on monitoring results and changes over time. Periodic Recreation Task Force meetings would also be used to help update the RMP or to make minor revisions as needed over time.

### 7.1.7 Facility Construction Coordination, Scheduling and Phasing

JDSF will be responsible for preparing or acquiring all required plans, studies and permits prior to construction. For JDSF cost-share/grant projects, as identified in Appendix A, the primary responsible agency or cooperating agency will be responsible for preparing or acquiring all required plans, studies and permits prior to construction. If cost-share, partnership funding, or grant application funding sources are delayed for any reason, the associated recreation development may also be delayed until such time that appropriate cost-share funding may be secured by all parties.

General facility details and conceptual site layouts for each of JDSFs public recreation facilities, sites and trails are provided in Appendices A and B. These exhibits indicate phasing and whether the site is existing and to be improved or is a new proposed site or trail. Proposed construction projects at each site are defined as existing needs to be completed in the first 10 years; future needs to be completed in subsequent decades in most cases will be based on ongoing monitoring results and demonstrated needs. Appendix A includes estimates of future costs that include both potential facility expansion and periodic capital replacement of existing facilities.

The five recreation facility development phases proposed in this RMP includes:

- L1 (2016-2025) – Meet highest priority needs first, including initial action items, that address most existing ADA, ecological, and safety concerns; also address immediate recreation site capacity needs, new facilities to improve access to recreation facilities such as camping sites.
- L2 (2026-2035) – Meet some remaining higher priority needs plus, based on capacity threshold monitoring, meet near-term future needs through expansion of existing sites or construction of new recreation facilities;
- L3 (2036-2066) – Meet remaining longer-term future needs through new recreation site development, based on capacity threshold monitoring;

The highest priority actions (L1) addresses existing needs that have been identified during the planning process and through the recreation use survey. Some increased site capacity at existing recreation sites will be addressed. Priority needs are listed by site in Appendix A. Appendices A and B of this RMP identify facility construction phasing for proposed measures at existing and new recreation facilities and sites.

## 7.2 Recreation Operations and Maintenance (O&M)

Ongoing and adequate operations and maintenance (O&M) of existing and future recreation facilities is critical to visitor enjoyment and effective recreation resource management. JDSF expects to allocate adequate personnel, equipment, materials and management for day-to-day recreation operations.

### 7.2.1 Operations and Maintenance Standards and Practices

This RMP proposes that ongoing O&M of recreation facilities will be provided that is appropriate to the level of development, density of visitor use, resource protection needs, and recreation activity. In general, JDSF will be responsible for maintaining facilities to the present level of established standards. JDSF will periodically review and approve O&M standards to be used for facility maintenance.

For recreation sites, JDSF will oversee the adequacy of ongoing O&M activities at each site in a number of ways, including:

- JDSF will periodically review the adequacy of the O&M provisions;
- JDSF will implement and modify O&M provisions based on site needs;
- JDSF will provide ongoing coordination with Conservation Camp crews or provide direction for adequate implementation of O&M provisions.

Based on these above activities, JDSF will specify remedial actions as necessary.

### 7.2.2 Visitor Health and Safety Management

As part of the O&M program, JDSF is committed to providing healthy and safe recreation facilities. JDSF and CAL FIRE law enforcement officers will work with other law enforcement agencies such as the Mendocino County Sheriff's office, CHP, Department of Fish and Wildlife and Department of Parks and Recreation. CAL FIRE law enforcement personnel will provide for a law enforcement presence on JDSF but will also coordinate with other law enforcement agencies while providing for appropriate and adequate visitor safety.

Some of the other O&M provisions for providing for health and safety are the regular collection of trash and refuse from the campgrounds and day use areas and providing for regular pumping of the vault outhouse toilets. Regular collection of trash will minimize conflicts with wildlife and trash being spread around the sites, and regular pumping of the vault toilets will ensure sewage does not overflow and potentially contaminate waters.

### 7.2.3 Recreation Fees

As allowed by the California Public Resources Code, JDSF will continue to charge appropriate recreation user fees at managed recreation sites within JDSF to partially offset ongoing O&M costs and new facility upgrade cost at those sites. Fees will be reviewed and assessed by JDSF in a manner consistent with its establishment of day use and camping fees at other, comparable sites of the State Park system.

However, JDSF is not precluded from implementing a fee schedule more competitive than at comparable recreation sites on other public lands. New fees may also be collected by JDSF to help offset the cost of funding the development and long-term maintenance of all recreation facilities including trailhead parking areas and trails. Currently, fee collection is required for:

- Camping
- Special Use Permit
- Mushroom Permit
- Class I Forest Product Sales (Firewood and Small timber volume sales)

## 7.3 Recreation Monitoring

Recreation monitoring defines JDSF recreation related monitoring activities. In some cases, new facility development may be contingent upon reaching monitoring capacity threshold levels before new construction is commenced. The monitoring of recreation use levels, impacts, and activities is an integral component of an adaptive management strategy and is necessary in determining when management changes (including new recreation facilities) are needed.

Recreation monitoring defines a number of actions including:

- Description of existing and future monitoring resources;
- Description of monitoring standards and indicators;
- Monitoring and reporting;
- Annual and periodic monitoring activities;
- Decision-making related to new facility construction.

The three primary components of the recreation monitoring include:

- Recreation Monitoring Framework – Use of management areas as a monitoring framework for assessing conditions in more discrete geographical areas rather than at a Forest wide level.
- Recreation Monitoring Indicators and Standards Framework – Use of monitoring indicators and standards specific to each of the selected sites; and
- Recreation Monitoring Components – Components such as methods and tools, monitoring frequency, reporting requirements and decision-making logistics.

### 7.3.1 Recreation Monitoring Framework

For the purposes of long-term recreation monitoring, the Forest has been divided into four management areas (Chapter 5). Periodic data collection and analysis at the management area level will allow for decision-making on an area-by-area basis and when compiled, on a Forest wide basis. These management areas include:

- 1) Developed Recreation Areas
- 2) Dispersed Recreation Areas
- 3) Recreation Corridors
- 4) Restricted Use Recreation Areas

### 7.3.2 Recreation Monitoring Indicators and Standards Framework

The monitoring framework is based on indicators and standards related primarily to facility capacity utilization and social capacity/visitor experience changes. As existing facilities approach their physical, special, or social capacity, a range of solutions will be considered including new facility construction or a range of lesser actions.

The monitoring approach also includes defining the desired type of visitor experience to be provided in each area and to monitor conditions over time to assess whether acceptable conditions are being maintained to preserve or enhance the desired condition (“visitor satisfaction”). Two key elements in the monitoring process are indicators and standards that help define the desired experience and provide a framework for monitoring changing conditions over time. Monitoring indicators identify the key issues or variables to monitor over time and are specific measurable variables used to define the desired experience. Monitoring standards define criteria for acceptability and help define the minimum acceptable condition for each indicator. Many standards proposed herein are derived from existing, positive conditions identified and reports by visitors collected during surveys. These standards are also called triggers in that once these triggers (including any defined sustained trend) occur, further actions are warranted that may include new construction or a range of lesser actions.

Key considerations related to monitoring indicators and standards are described below:

Monitoring Indicators

- Reflect important key issues that should be monitored;
- Indicate specific variables that realistically describe project area field conditions;
- Allow definition of desired conditions and assess effectiveness of management practices;
- Should be measurable and responsive to possible management actions; and
- Should be easily and economically measurable.

Monitoring Standards (aka. "Triggers")

- Should be refined based on field considerations, prior to full implementation;
- May use a qualitative, judgment-based process;
- Should not be idealistic goals, but real conditions that can be achieved over time;
- May be a statement of conditions that are desired or may be the status quo that would be continued; and
- May be expressed in terms of probabilities (allows for some variability).

In developing the monitoring indicators and standards, careful consideration was given to how each indicator would actually be monitored in the field. The objective was to establish a program that can be effectively implemented over time, building off of the existing monitoring program.

Table 7.3-1 lists the monitoring indicators for recreation use levels for developed recreation facilities and dispersed undeveloped areas. Monitoring standards or triggers for each key indicator are also shown in Table 7.3-1 and vary by type of setting, resource experience, and developed and undeveloped recreation facilities. Resource setting characteristics vary by area and include the visual character of the area, the number and distribution of man-made structures, and the type of access provided. Managerial setting characteristics also vary by area and include the design characteristics of recreation facilities and their maintenance, design characteristics of roadways and their maintenance, and whether motorized use is allowed or not. Social setting characteristics also vary by area and include the degree of interaction with other users, the evidence of human use and concentration of use, and the types of activities provided.

Additionally, Table 7.3-1 describes the goals of tracking each indicator, how each indicator will be measured, the frequency of measurement for each indicator, and lists potential management actions for each indicator, to be considered when "triggers" are met. The management actions provided represent a continuum of management actions, ranging from minor, less management-intensive actions to major, more management-intensive actions.

Decisions regarding future management actions would be made at the time that standards for each indicator are approached and then exceeded, based on field conditions. In all cases, the entire suite of indicators should be reviewed and examined before management actions are taken. Decisions should not be made based on one indicator alone.

Table 7.3-2 lists the locations where monitoring activities will periodically occur. Data to be collected to monitor and analyze each indicator will be derived from a combination of periodic field observations, paid fee receipt analysis and recreation user surveys (every 10-12 years). During the first three-year period of RMP implementation, the Recreation Monitoring Program will be refined and tested. Adjustments may be made as necessary to improve the efficiency, performance, or end results of the

program. All potential changes to the program will be presented to the Recreation Task Force and any additional specific protocols adapted will be added to the Final RMP and to this chapter at the time of the next RMP update.

### 7.3.3 Recreation Monitoring Components

The Recreation Monitoring Program defines the recreation-related monitoring needs of the project area over the term of the RMP. In many cases, new facility development is contingent upon reaching monitoring capacity threshold levels and establishing trends (two consecutive non-declining threshold-exceeding years or three threshold years out of five consecutive years, with consideration for site closures/modifications, etc.) before new construction may proceed. Therefore, the Recreation Monitoring Program is integral to the overall final RMP program.

Recreation Monitoring Program components to be implemented by JDSF include:

- Frequency of monitoring activities;
- Monitoring management actions;
- Reporting requirements; and
- Decision-making related to new facility construction.

Each of these components is described in more detail below

#### 7.3.3.1 Frequency of Monitoring Activities

The Recreation Monitoring Program includes two levels of monitoring:

1. Ongoing regular monitoring of recreation sites and use areas using readily available monitoring data collected during normal routine management of recreation facilities, such as paid fee receipts, observations made by patrol staff, public comments, etc.
2. More in-depth recreation activity counts or survey work conducted every 10-12 years, and periodic visitor surveys by JDSF staff at selected recreation sites as needed.

Some indicators, to be determined as needed, should be monitored more frequently so that management actions can be taken before any standard is exceeded. Other considerations will include compliance and coordination with monitoring recommendations or requirements that may be part of other management plans. Table 7.3-1 also outlines the proposed monitoring schedule for each key indicator.

**Table 7.3-1 Recreation Monitoring Indicators and Standards (Triggers).**

Key Indicators	Goals to Track	Standards/Triggers	Methods of Measurement	Frequency	Potential Management Actions to Consider
Visitor Perceptions (Satisfaction, Crowding and User Conflicts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in social and qualitative values.</li> <li>• Changes in visitor perceptions and preferences.</li> <li>• Changes in visitor satisfaction and overall quality of user experience.</li> <li>• User conflicts.</li> <li>• Changes in crowding perceptions and related issues.</li> <li>• Changes in user activity patterns.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crowding perception (using 9-point scale) for developed facilities for camping, day use and trails.</li> <li>• Consensus of visitors is that they are satisfied with their visit – maintain or improve the visitor satisfaction rating. Track trends in visitor satisfaction and suggestions for improvement in services and facilities.</li> <li>• Episodes of crime and vandalism.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct visitor surveys to get data on crowding perceptions, user conflicts, satisfaction, facility feedback, etc., using random sampling techniques consistent with survey protocols.</li> <li>• Collect Forest wide user/activity counts using random sampling techniques consistent with survey protocols.</li> <li>• Track by site, management area and Forest wide.</li> <li>• Review visitor comments and trends.</li> <li>• Annually track incidents of reported crime and vandalism, analyze trends.</li> <li>• Annually track public comments and analyze trends.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Larger baseline recreation user surveys be done by JDSF every 10-12 years.</li> <li>• Other targeted survey efforts will occur more frequent, as needed, to help resolve site/area specific issues. These types of surveys will help determine trends and provide management decision making direction.</li> <li>• Annual reports of reported crime/vandalism and public comments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand existing facilities.</li> <li>• Provide additional enforcement.</li> <li>• Provide adequate buffers between users.</li> <li>• Site closures.</li> <li>• Change in visitor services.</li> <li>• Increase visitor education (I&amp;E).</li> </ul>
Developed Campground Capacity Utilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Campground capacity (individual sites and group sites) and use during the recreation season (weekdays, weekends and holidays)</li> <li>• Trends in use levels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For occupancy triggers, must show a sustained trend of 2 consecutive non-declining threshold exceeding years, or 3 threshold years out of 5 consecutive years.</li> <li>• Weekday campground site occupancy average of 65% during the recreation season (Memorial Day to Labor Day) at West-end and East-end campgrounds (individual sites and group sites).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Periodically conduct larger baseline camping visitor surveys and activity counts using random sampling techniques consistent with survey protocols.</li> <li>• Review paid fee receipts at campgrounds and relate to campground capacity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paid fee receipts will be collected and reported annually.</li> <li>• Larger baseline activity counts and recreation user surveys will be conducted every 10-12 years or sooner if there is a site specific need.</li> <li>• Monitor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand existing facilities (provide more campsites – individual or group)</li> <li>• Add campground amenities.</li> <li>• Direct visitor to other available campgrounds</li> <li>• Offer incentives to redistribute use</li> <li>• Provide additional visitor education (I&amp;E).</li> <li>• Develop new campground(s).</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weekend/holiday campground site occupancy average of 85% during the recreation season (Memorial Day to Labor Day) at any individual campground (individual sites and group sites).</li> <li>When 15% of season days reach 90% occupancy average or greater at campground sites at any individual campground (individual sites and group sites).</li> <li>Campground/campsite preference noted.</li> </ul>		campground capacity annually.	
Key Indicators	Goals to Track	Standards/Triggers	Methods of Measurement	Frequency	Potential Management Actions to Consider
Developed Day Use Area Capacity Utilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developed day use area capacity and use during the recreation season (both weekdays and weekends)</li> <li>Trends in use levels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For occupancy triggers, must show a sustained trend of 2 consecutive non-declining threshold-exceeding years, or 3 threshold years out of 5 consecutive years.</li> <li>Weekday developed day use area parking occupancy average of 65% during the recreation season (Memorial Day to Labor Day).</li> <li>Weekend developed day use area parking occupancy average of 85% during the recreation season (Memorial Day to Labor Day)</li> <li>Conduct site-specific capacity and condition assessments of picnic tables when 40% weekday or 60% weekend occupancy average is reached at each day use area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct larger baseline day use visitor surveys and activity counts using random sampling techniques consistent with survey protocols.</li> <li>Increased assessment of developed day use areas will be conducted using random sampling techniques consistent with survey protocols when 60% weekday or 80% weekend site capacity utilization average is reached at any day use area such as monitoring potential resource damage, user conflicts and crowding. Additional assessments of picnic areas will also be considered when use levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Larger baseline activity counts and recreation user surveys will be done every 10-12 years, or sooner if there is a site specific need.</li> <li>Annual data reporting when a site reaches 60% weekday or 80% weekend capacity utilization average.</li> <li>Assess site parking capacity annually.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand existing facilities (parking, picnic sites, openings, etc.)</li> <li>Redistribute use by providing visitors with information about alternative sites.</li> <li>Increase enforcement.</li> <li>Add new site amenities.</li> <li>Provide additional visitor education (I&amp;E).</li> </ul>

Key Indicators	Goals to Track	Standards/Triggers	Methods of Measurement	Frequency	Potential Management Actions to Consider
Developed Trail Facility Capacity and Trail Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trailhead capacity and use during the recreation season (April-October, Spring/Summer/Fall period and dry weather periods for the winter months)</li> <li>Trends in use levels.</li> <li>Trail user experience and potential user conflicts.</li> <li>Parking capacity at trailheads to be defined allowing for adequate safe parking and allowing adequate loading and unloading of passengers and equipment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For occupancy triggers, must show a sustained trend for 2 consecutive non-declining threshold exceeding years, or 3 threshold years out of 5 consecutive years.</li> <li>Weekday trailhead parking occupancy average of 65% during the primary trail use recreation season (April-October)</li> <li>Weekend/holiday trailhead occupancy average of 85% during the primary trail use recreation season (April-October).</li> <li>Number of reported trail user conflicts is significantly higher compared to baseline survey results.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct larger trail use visitor surveys and activity counts using random sampling techniques consistent with survey protocols.</li> <li>Collect periodic roving use counts at trailheads using random sampling techniques consistent with survey protocols.</li> <li>Increase monitoring at trailheads and selected trail segments using random sampling techniques consistent with survey protocols when 50% weekday or 80% weekend site capacity utilization average is reached at any individual trailhead during the recreation season (April-October).</li> <li>Annual anecdotal input from volunteer trail assistance groups.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roving use counts at trailheads conducted periodically or as needed using random sampling techniques with a sufficient number of sampling dates to estimate recreation season use.</li> <li>Larger activity counts and recreation user surveys done every 10-12 years or sooner if there is a site specific need.</li> <li>Assess capacity annually.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand existing trailhead parking.</li> <li>Increase resource protection measures.</li> <li>Provide additional trail user education (I&amp;E).</li> <li>Communicate trail use designation changes.</li> <li>Implement trail design changes.</li> <li>Reconnaissance and feasibility study and possible construction of new trails or trail segments.</li> </ul>
Undeveloped Dispersed Recreation, Site Creep, Unauthorized Pioneering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use and resource impacts associated with undeveloped dispersed recreation sites.</li> <li>Sites and use areas that are inconsistent with the management priorities of JDSF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Camping in designated areas only. Other areas to exclude camping.</li> <li>10% expansion of site area impact from baseline.</li> <li>5% or less expansion into adjoining areas with the objective of no creep into sensitive wildlife habitats.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and track sites over time.</li> <li>Document the baseline conditions of significant sites of concern including size, impacts, and proximity to sensitive areas.</li> <li>Compare changes in selected site conditions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor site occupancy or representative or target sites periodically or as needed.</li> <li>Identify and assess site pioneering and site creep</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Erect barriers to better define site/road boundaries.</li> <li>Provide additional enforcement.</li> <li>Provide increased visitor education (I&amp;E).</li> <li>Harden some sites.</li> <li>Close some sites</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spread of new dispersed sites over time.</li> <li>• Increase in the size of existing sites over time.</li> <li>• Responses to management actions over time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50% seasonal capacity utilization average during the recreation season (Memorial Day to Labor Day).</li> </ul>	<p>over time (creep) and future new sites (pioneer) with baseline conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct selected site observations, assessments and counts during the recreation season, using random sampling techniques consistent with survey protocols.</li> </ul>	periodically.	<p>(temporary or permanent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase cleanup activities (O&amp;M).</li> </ul>
<b>Key Indicators</b>	<b>Goals to Track</b>	<b>Standards/Triggers</b>	<b>Methods of Measurement</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Potential Management Actions to Consider</b>

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**Table 7.3-2 Monitoring Locations by Management Area and Monitoring Area.**

Management Area	Monitoring Area	Selected Monitoring Sites/Areas
Developed Recreation Areas	Camp One Campgrounds	Iron Ranger/Information Board Station
		South Fork 1, 2 and 3 Campgrounds
		Roundhouse Campground
		Wagon Campground
		South Bend Campground
		Redtail Campground
		Tin Can 1 and 2 Campground
		Tilley Group Campground
		Trillium Campground
		Teachers Campground
		Camp 3 Campground
		Camp 4 Campground
		Camp 6 Campground
		Camp 8 Campground
	Camp 20 Campgrounds	Dunlap Iron Ranger/Information Board Station
		Big River Campground
		Horse Campground
		Dunlap Campground
		Volcano Campground
		Indian Springs Campground
	Day Use Areas	Camp One
		Camp 20
		Dogwood
	Trails and Trailheads	Waterfall Trailhead Parking Area
		Demonstration Trailhead Parking Area
Trestle East Trailhead Parking Area		
Tree ID Trailhead Parking Area		
Forest History/Manley Gulch Trailhead Parking Area		
Undeveloped Recreation Areas	Mushroom Collecting Areas	Intersection of Road 409 and 700
		Highway 20
		Road 800 at MRC Gate
		Intersection of Road 200 and 1000
	Mountain Biking Areas	Road 409 at Boundary Trail/State Parks Horse Camp
		Intersection of Road 500 and 600
		Road 700 and 720 Area
	Equestrian Riding Areas	Road 200 Area
		Road 300 Area

7.3.3.2 Monitoring Management Actions

Based on the available data gathered during yearly and periodic monitoring, potential management actions for each management area should be considered. Management options may include:

- Plan, design, expand, renovate, close, and/or construct facilities in one or more phases;
- Increase monitoring efforts as needed, such as collecting more detailed visitor counts at facilities in question;
- Begin planning and design of new facilities or renovation;
- Pursue or wait on new construction;
- Modify monitoring indicators if conditions warrant; and
- Increase visitor information to redistribute use patterns.

Other management actions may also be considered as appropriate with consultation with other recreation providers in the area.

### 7.3.3.3 Decision Making Related to New Facility Construction

JDSF will conduct periodic recreation planning and coordination meetings with stakeholders and other resource specialists, in addition to the Recreation Task Force meetings, as appropriate. At these meetings, it is expected that recreation resource management data for the project area will be discussed. Proposed recreation actions and enhancements and their phasing will be assessed at these periodic meetings. The estimated date of construction may move forward or backward. Management actions to consider include:

- Plan, design, expand, renovate, and/or construct facilities in one or more phases;
- Conduct necessary environmental review and permitting;
- Modify monitoring efforts as needed, such as using staff or volunteers to collect more detailed visitor counts at selected sites in question;
- Begin planning and design of new facilities or renovation;
- Pursue or wait on new construction;
- Modify monitoring indicators if conditions warrant;
- Increase visitor information about alternative recreation facilities and use areas in the area;
- Consider issues related to existing or potential future reservation system; and
- Collectively participate in grant applications.

Other management actions may also be considered as appropriate.

## 7.4 Plan Review and Revision Program

Recreation and resource conditions can be expected to change over time. It is likely that unforeseen recreation needs, changes in visitor preferences and attitudes, new recreation technologies, or other resource issues will arise over the course of the implementation of the RMP. As a result, the RMP may be updated and/or revised. Revision of the RMP will require that changes be fully documented.

The frequency with which the RMP is revised or updated will depend on significant changes to existing conditions, monitoring results, and management responses made over time. JDSF will determine the frequency of RMP updates in consultation with other JDSF staff and the Recreation Task Force, but not more often than once every 10-12 years. However, the following guidelines should be considered over time for efficiency and continuity purposes:

- RMP sections 1-8 should be updated approximately every 10-12 years as conditions change.
- Proposed recreation measures, estimated costs, and recreation site conceptual plans (Appendices A, B and C) should be updated every 10-12 years if needed.
- Monitoring information should be updated based on success of monitoring indicators and standards, and then reviewed every 10-12 years thereafter based on ongoing monitoring results.
- Portions of the baseline recreation information should also be updated based on information for any additional follow-up studies conducted every 10-12 years.

## 7.5 Interpretation and Education (I&E)

Interpretation and Education (I&E) serves several purposes, including providing enhanced experiences for residents and visitors, encouraging participation in resource protection measures, promoting cooperative and safe behaviors to benefit all area recreation resources and visitors. JDSF with input from stakeholders and the Recreation Task Force will coordinate the I&E Program. The I&E program is intended to be focused at developed recreation sites but also has a broader context. There are many opportunities for the public to learn about forest ecology, forest management, and the unique mission of the State Forest.

The I&E Program will be coordinated with and complement the existing research and demonstration efforts in JDSF, such as those described in the JDSF Management Plan and the Research Plan. Currently, the JDSF office in Fort Bragg serves as the hub for I&E programs and services. Through implementation of the RMP I&E Program, the themes will be consistently disseminated at not only the JDSF office, but also at other Forest recreation and public use areas such as the Camp 20 kiosk.

The RMP will continue to implement the already-developed I&E goals and objectives. The general goal of the I&E program is to “enhance the visitor experience, inform visitors of use options, educate visitors of State Forest Rules and Regulations and educate visitors about sensitive resources, forest management and hazards such as poison oak and Tick borne diseases.” The I&E Program will remain consistent with the scope of programs administered and conducted on JDSF, as well as provide more specific direction on information provided to the public regarding forest management (sustainable harvests, timber harvesting, working forests, etc.).

The I&E Program includes:

- Themes – Review and selection of appropriate themes. Themes identified include natural resources (forests, geology, water, plant communities, fish and wildlife), Native American culture and history (preserving archeological sites), American settlement period (logging history, logging camps, railroads and mills), recreation opportunities, environmental and cultural stewardship and interpretive features/equipment.
- Media – Periodic review and selection of appropriate interpretive media to be used, such as signs and kiosks (roadside and at key sites), brochures, pamphlets, trail guides, downloadable guides using QR codes and others.
- Media Design – Periodic review and selection of consistent interpretive media design, such as fonts, logos, colors, graphics, and others.
- Prioritized Sites – Periodic review and selection of prioritized JDSF sites where the interpretive media will be located such as existing recreation sites.
- Prioritized Services – Periodic review and selection of services to be provided at JDSF such as volunteer days, clean up events and information sharing days.

Continuing through implementation of the I&E Program, designs for signs, brochures, artwork and other features will be the responsibility of JDSF. Signs and kiosks and the information to go into them will be created and updated periodically. Emphasis will be on maintaining quality media and programs, and delivering consistent messages. Once constructed, the media will be sited and installed at selected sites as appropriate and necessary. To the extent feasible, all interpretive media located on JDSF should be easily maintained and vandal-resistant.

## 8.0 REFERENCES

### 8.1 Documents and Literature Cited

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### 8.2 Personal Communications

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**APPENDIX A**

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Proposed Recreation Measures, Schedules, and Estimated Costs for Actions

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Table A-1. Proposed Recreation Facility Action and O&M Measures.

Recreation Area/Site	Proposed Actions	Scheduling /Phasing	Estimated Costs	Comments
<b>Camp One Day Use</b>	<u>Improvements/Modifications:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace existing outhouse with new two stall ADA accessible outhouse. Site new outhouse in close proximity to parking area with &lt;5% grade to entrance doors of outhouse and at least 100 feet from a watercourse.</li> </ul>	L1	\$10,000	
	<u>Programmatic and O&amp;M:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace roof on picnic table shade structure and replace posts as needed.</li> <li>• Install interpretive information board(s)</li> <li>• Replace BBQ grill and maintain picnic tables.</li> </ul>	Completed-2016		
<b>Camp One Camp Host Camp Site</b>	<u>Improvements/Modifications:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convert host site to two campground sites for general use.</li> <li>• Install new one stall ADA accessible outhouse.</li> </ul>	L1	\$5000	
<b>Tilley Group Campground</b>	<u>Improvements/Modifications:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace existing outhouse with new two stall ADA accessible outhouse. Site new outhouse in close proximity to parking area with &lt;5% grade to entrance doors of outhouse and at least 100 feet from a watercourse.</li> </ul> <u>Programmatic and O&amp;M:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace roof of outhouse.</li> <li>• Replace BBQ grill and maintain picnic tables.</li> </ul>	L1	\$8000	

Recreation Area/Site	Proposed Actions	Scheduling /Phasing	Estimated Costs	Comments
<b>Roundhouse Campground</b>	<p><u>Improvements/Modifications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace existing outhouse with new one stall ADA accessible outhouse. Site new outhouse in close proximity to parking area with &lt;5% grade to entrance doors of outhouse and at least 100 feet from a watercourse.</li> </ul> <p><u>Programmatic and O&amp;M:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace roof of outhouse.</li> <li>• Replace campground sign.</li> <li>• Replace picnic tables and fire pit rings as needed.</li> </ul>	L1  Completed-2016	\$8000	
<b>Trillium Campground</b>	<p><u>Improvements/Modifications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace existing outhouse with new one stall ADA accessible outhouse. Site new outhouse in close proximity to parking area with &lt;5% grade to entrance doors of outhouse and at least 100 feet from a watercourse.</li> </ul>	L1	\$8000	
<b>Tin Can Campground</b>	<p><u>Improvements/Modifications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace existing outhouse with new one stall ADA accessible outhouse. Site new outhouse in close proximity to parking area with &lt;5% grade to entrance doors of outhouse and at least 100 feet from a watercourse.</li> <li>• Replace vehicle limiting barricades with posts and cross rails.</li> </ul>	L1	\$8000	
<b>South Fork 1, 2, 3 Campgrounds</b>	<p><u>Improvements/Modifications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SF 1 Campground - Replace existing outhouse with new one stall ADA accessible outhouse. Site new outhouse in close proximity to parking area with &lt;5% grade to entrance doors of outhouse and at least 100 feet from a watercourse.</li> <li>• SF 2 Campground - Replace existing outhouse with new one stall ADA</li> </ul>	L1	\$24000	

	<p>accessible outhouse. Site new outhouse in close proximity to parking area with &lt;5% grade to entrance doors of outhouse and at least 100 feet from a watercourse.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SF 3 Campground - Replace existing outhouse with new one stall ADA accessible outhouse. Site new outhouse in close proximity to parking area with &lt;5% grade to entrance doors of outhouse and at least 100 feet from a watercourse.</li> </ul> <p><u>Programmatic and O&amp;M:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace roof of outhouses (SF1, 2 and 3).</li> <li>• Replace picnic tables and fire pit rings as needed.</li> </ul>			
Recreation Area/Site	Proposed Actions	Scheduling /Phasing	Estimated Costs	Comments
<b>Camp 8 Campground</b>	<p><u>Improvements/Modifications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convert from general use campground to a group campground. Install three (3) new picnic tables.</li> </ul>	L1	\$2000	
<b>Road 500 x 600 Recreation Parking Area</b>	<p><u>Improvements/Modifications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install information board. Information to focus on trail use etiquette and rules.</li> </ul>	L1	\$4000	
<b>Forest History Trailhead</b>	<p><u>Improvements/Modifications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install information board. Information to focus on trail use etiquette and rules.</li> <li>• Improve parking availability at trailhead on Road 408 by enlarging parking area.</li> </ul>	L1	\$2000	
<b>Camp 3, 4 and Poison Oak Campgrounds</b>	<p><u>Improvements/Modifications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retire Camp 3 and 4 campgrounds.</li> <li>• Install a new one stall ADA accessible outhouse at Poison Oak Campground.</li> </ul>	L1	\$8000	

Recreation Area/Site	Proposed Actions	Scheduling /Phasing	Estimated Costs	Comments
<b>Wagon Campground</b>	<u>Improvements/Modifications:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove old one stall outhouse that is located on the hill side between Wagon Campground and Tilley Group Campground.</li> <li>Replace and install new vehicle limiting barriers around the campground and loop road.</li> </ul>	L1	\$2000	
<b>Camp 6, Volcano and Indian Springs Campgrounds</b>	<u>Improvements/Modifications:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve campgrounds for backpack/bikepack campers</li> </ul>	L1	\$8000	
<b>Tree ID Trail</b>	<u>Improvements/Modifications:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refurbish trail and trail signs.</li> <li>Update and print new trail guide.</li> </ul>	L1	\$1000	
<b>Unauthorized MTB Trails(Road 408 and 720 Area)</b>	<u>Improvements/Modifications:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adopt unauthorized MTB trails in the area that connect to “The Woodlands” camp.</li> <li>Improve trails and install new trail signs.</li> </ul>	L1	\$1000	
<b>Horse Campground</b>	<u>Improvements/Modifications:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replace existing outhouse with new two stall ADA accessible outhouse. Site new outhouse in close proximity to parking area with &lt;5% grade to entrance doors of outhouse and at least 100 feet from a watercourse.</li> <li>Develop spring and install holding tanks, plumbing and water trough for animal use.</li> <li>Install new metal pipe type two stall horse corral.</li> </ul> <u>Programmatic and O&amp;M:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove hazard trees.</li> <li>Replace/install picnic tables and fire pit rings as needed.</li> </ul>	L1	\$10000	

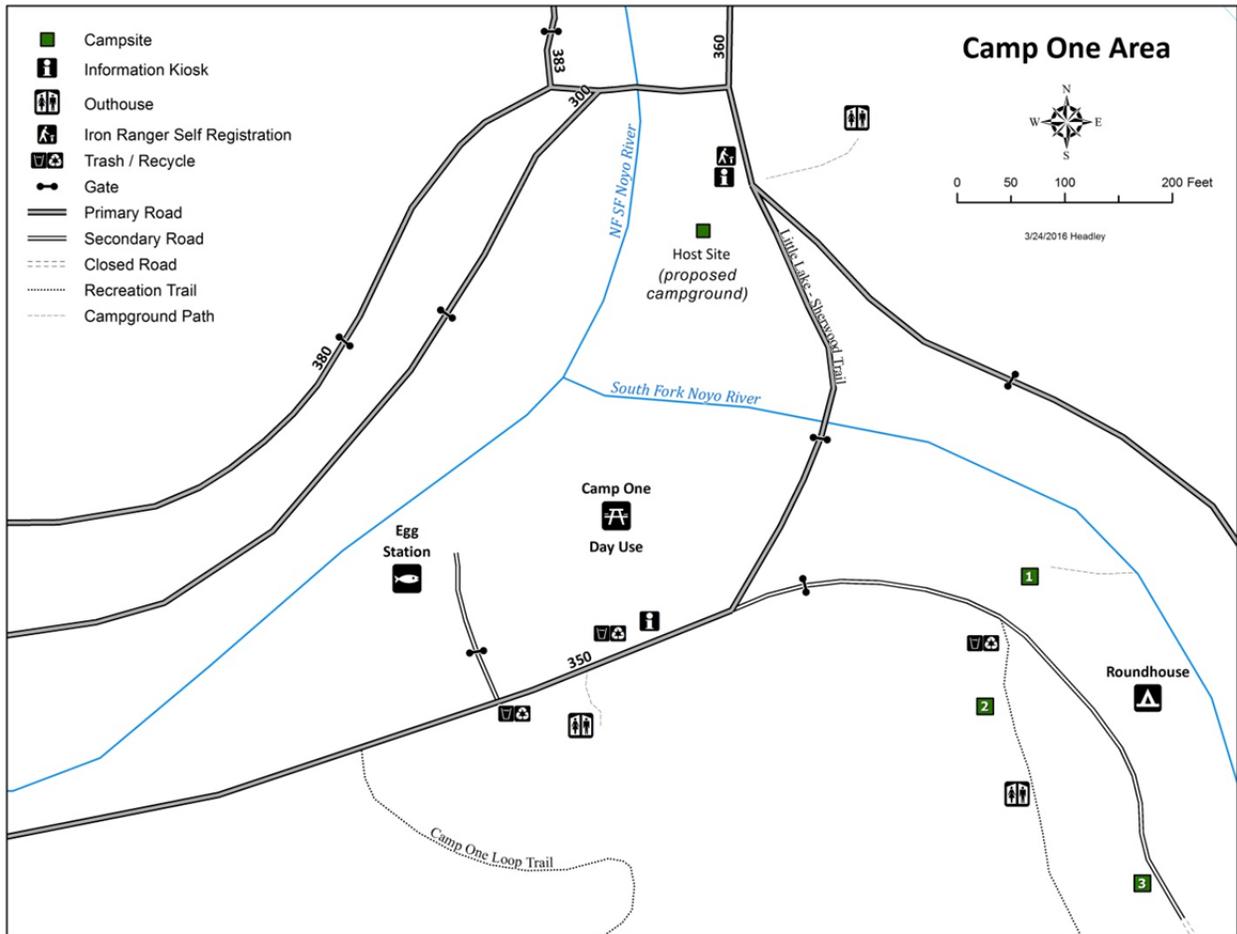
Recreation Area/Site	Proposed Actions	Scheduling /Phasing	Estimated Costs	Comments
<b>Dunlap Campground</b>	<u>Improvements/Modifications:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convert the camp host campsite to one general use campsite.</li> </ul> <u>Programmatic and O&amp;M:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace/install picnic tables and fire pit rings as needed.</li> <li>• Install interpretive information board(s)</li> <li>• Remove hazard trees</li> </ul>	L1	\$4000	
<b>Bean's Orchard (Road 408 x 750)</b>	<u>New Construction</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop new day use area.</li> </ul>	L2	\$50000	
<b>Camp 20 Day Use</b>	<u>Improvements/Modifications:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refurbish the information kiosk by replacing the roof and information boards.</li> <li>• Install new interpretive boards for the steam donkey, cat barn, general Forest information and little red school house.</li> <li>• Replace the vehicle limiting barricades around parking area and roads.</li> <li>• Replace outhouse with new restroom. (Possible grant project to improve all facilities including trail)</li> </ul> <u>Programmatic and O&amp;M:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace/install picnic tables and fire pit rings as needed.</li> <li>• Patch rock parking area.</li> </ul>	L1  L2	\$15000  \$150000	
<b>Roads 200x240x250</b>	<u>Improvements/Modifications:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve parking area for general recreation use.</li> </ul>	L1	\$5000	

Recreation Area/Site	Proposed Actions	Scheduling /Phasing	Estimated Costs	Comments
<b>Roads 408x409</b>	<u>Improvements/Modifications:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve parking area for general recreation use.</li> <li>• Forest information/interpretive sign</li> </ul>	L1	\$5000	
<b>Chamberlain Waterfall Trail</b>	<u>Programmatic and O&amp;M:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace/refurbish trail structures and maintain trail.</li> <li>• Replace/install trail signs.</li> </ul>	L1	\$2000	
<b>Trestle Trail</b>	<u>Programmatic and O&amp;M:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace/refurbish trail structures and maintain trail.</li> <li>• Replace/install trail signs.</li> </ul>	L2	\$5000	
<b>Wagon Trail</b>	<u>Programmatic and O&amp;M:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace/refurbish trail structures and maintain trail.</li> <li>• Replace/install trail signs.</li> </ul>	L1	\$1000	
<b>Camp One Trail</b>	<u>Programmatic and O&amp;M:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace/refurbish trail structures and maintain trail.</li> <li>• Replace/install trail signs.</li> </ul>	L1	\$1000	
<b>Bob Woods Trail</b>	<u>Programmatic and O&amp;M:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace/refurbish trail structures and maintain trail.</li> <li>• Replace/install trail signs.</li> </ul>	L1	\$1000	

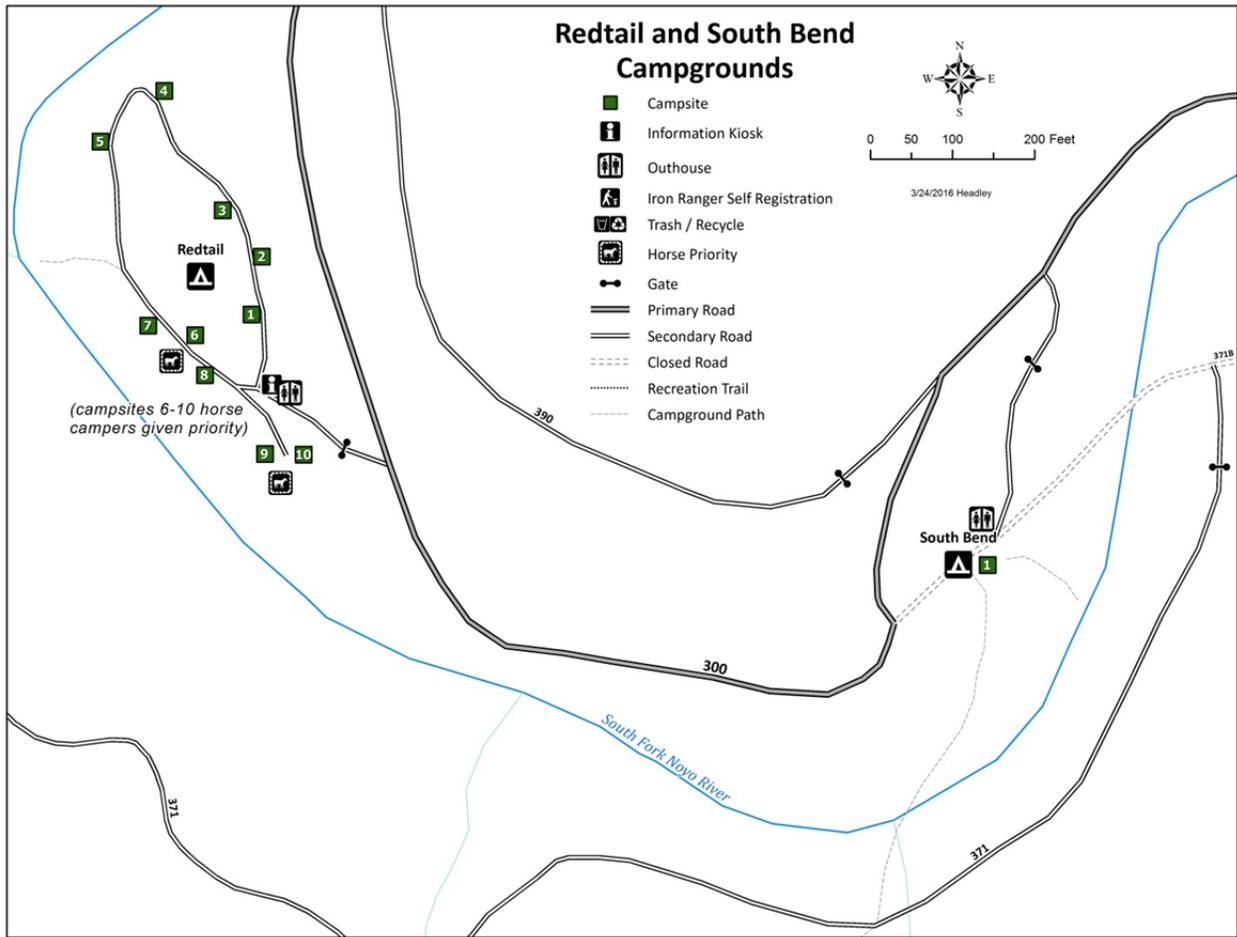
**APPENDIX B**

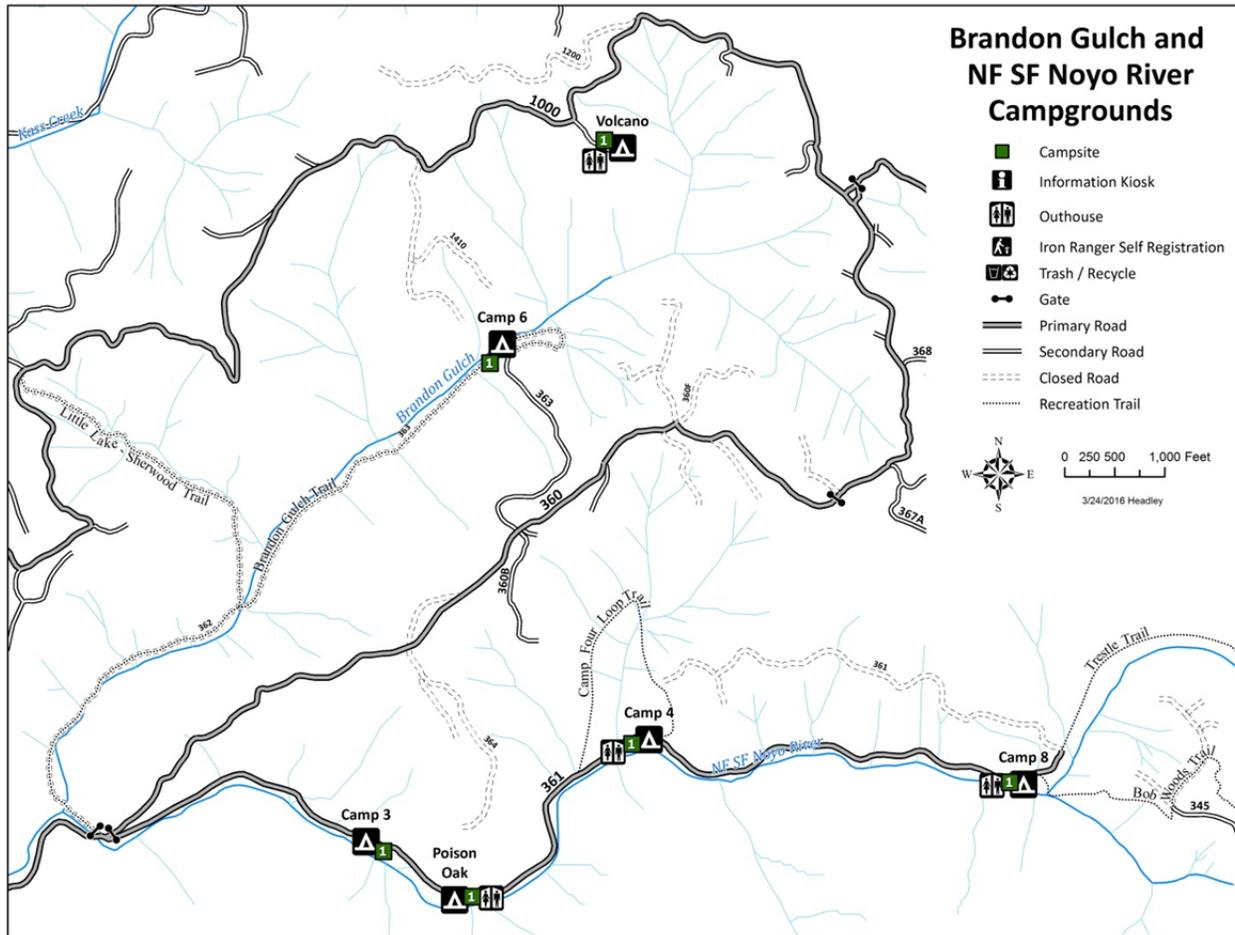
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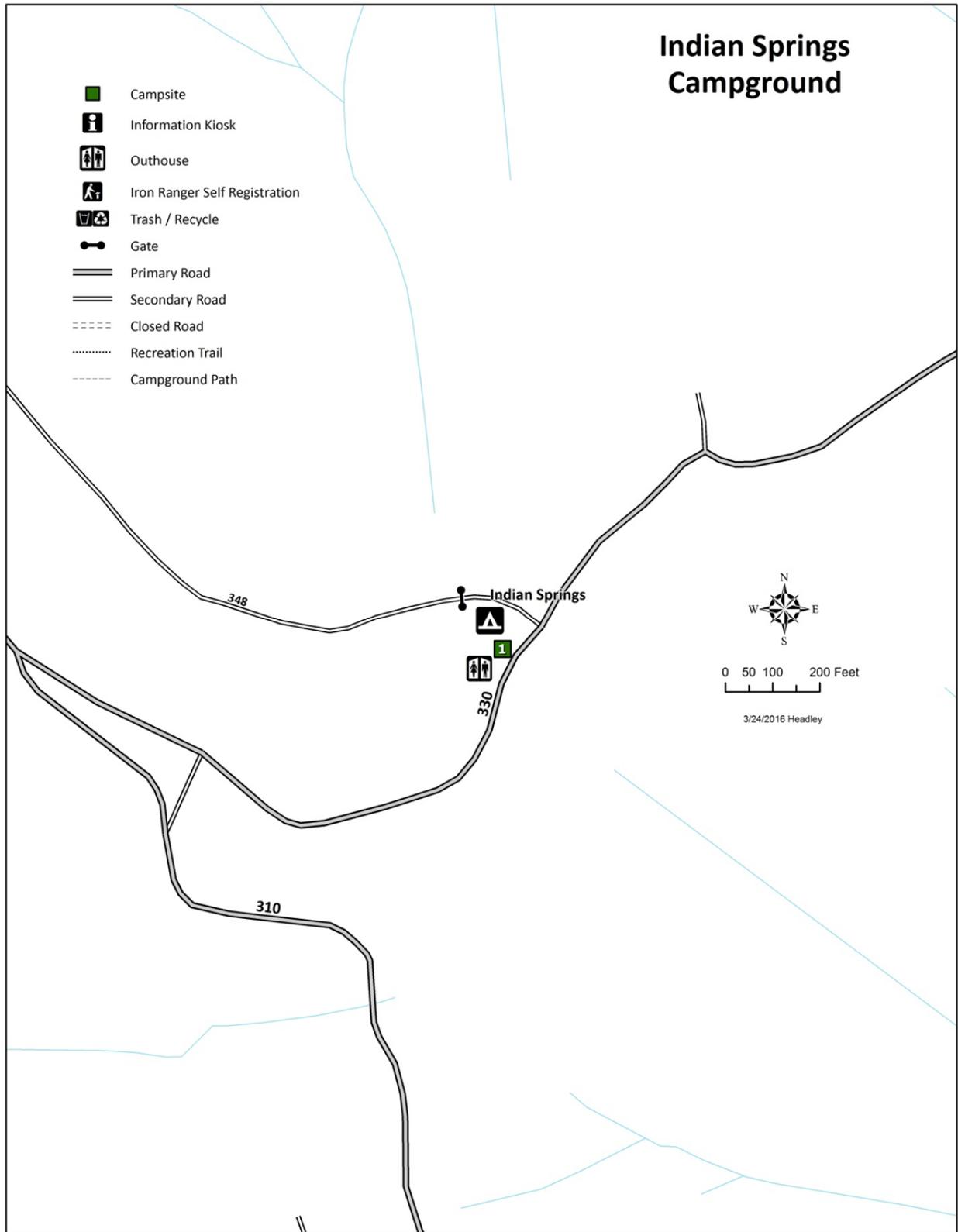
Maps of Recreation Facilities, Trails and Resources

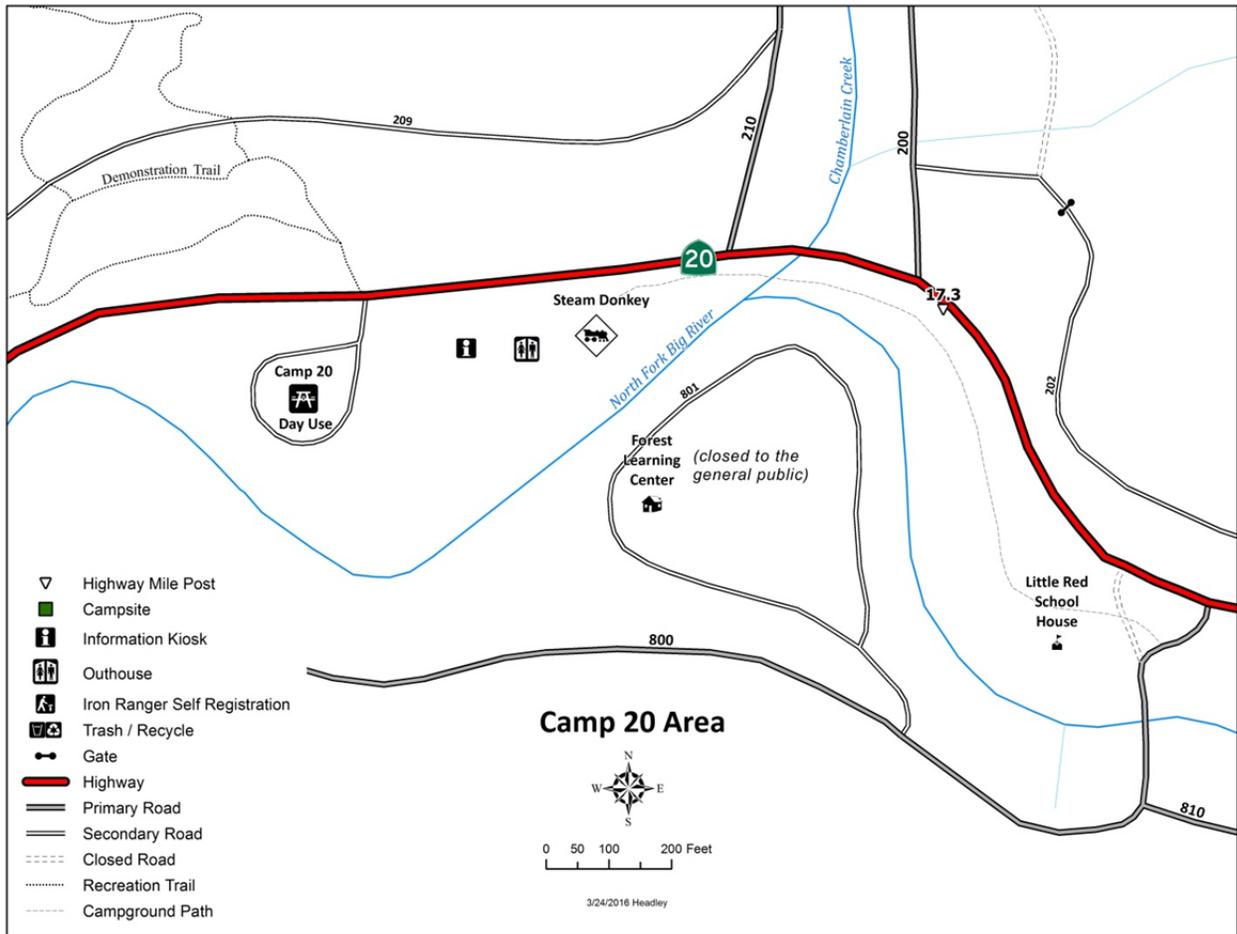


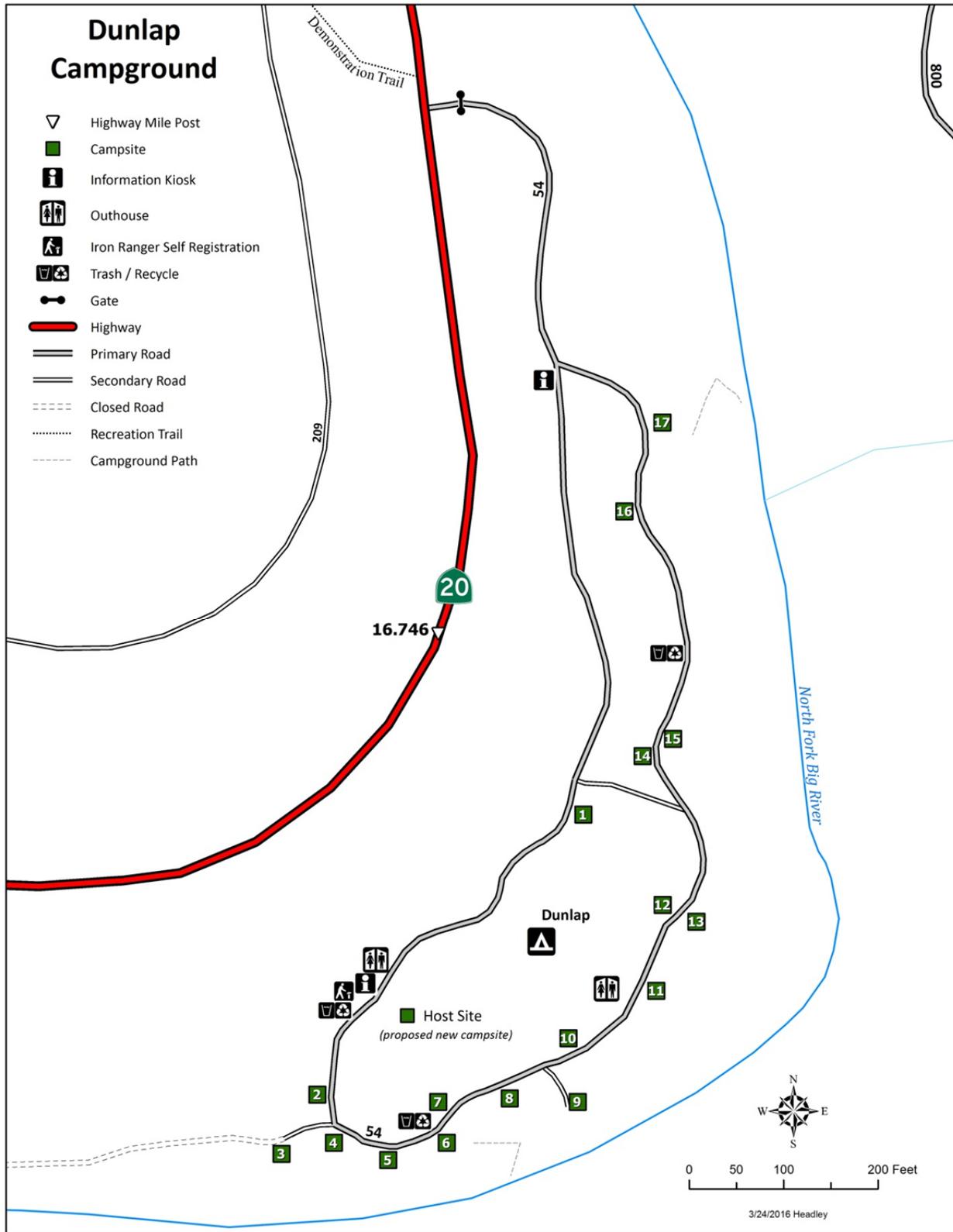


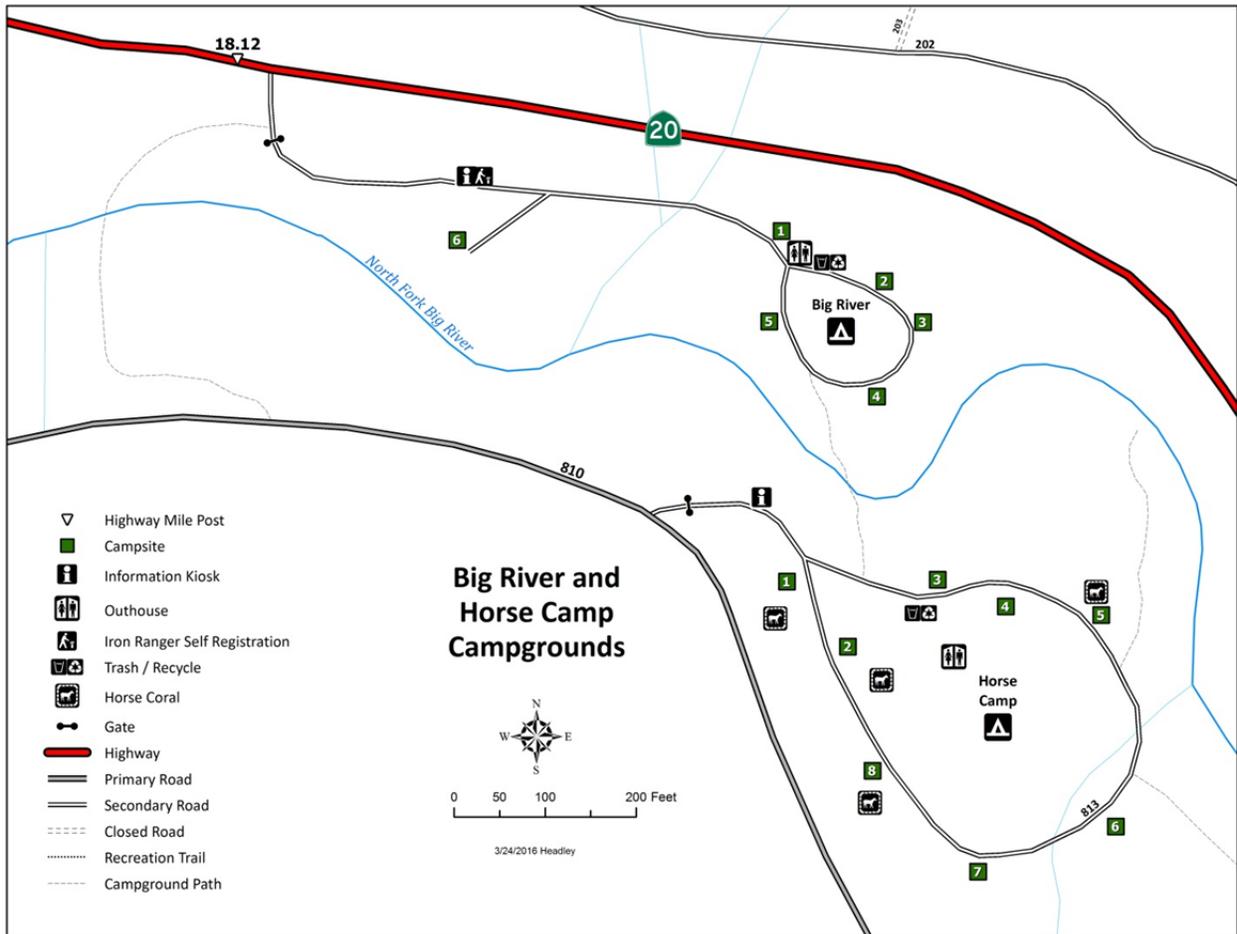












**APPENDIX C**

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Non-Motorized Trails Guidelines

### **Introduction**

Appendix C of the Recreation Management Plan presents the non-motorized trail guidelines for Jackson Demonstration State Forest (JDSF). This appendix includes a summary of the existing trails, background information regarding trail use designations, trail maintenance, construction standards and an implementation plan.

The goal of the trails program is provide a safe and enjoyable recreation access trails for walking, hiking, equestrian use, mountain bicycling and other dispersed uses such as mushroom gathering and wildlife viewing.

### **Background**

JDSF and its recreation assets including trails are important community assets, supporting diverse regionally recognized outdoor recreation opportunities. As of 2016, there are approximately 46 miles of designated (official) non-motorized trails on the Forest. In addition the many miles of roads are used as trails throughout the Forest. Roads are used periodically once every 20 years or so for timber operations and are temporarily closed for those operations. The trails of JDSF are used by thousands of visitors annually. The various trails on the Forest receive different levels of use and by different users such as hikers, bicyclists and horseback riders.

There are about 69 miles of undesignated (unofficial) non-motorized trails on the Forest. The majority of these types of trails have been user built for recreational use and primarily to be used by mountain bicyclists and horse back riders. For the undesignated trails, the evaluation through a trail planning process and consideration for retention/adoption or closure and restoration is a necessary component of this program.

Trails on JDSF are for “passive” recreation, which includes hiking/walking, nature watching, photography, education, demonstration, bicycling and horseback riding. The majority of the designated trails on JDSF have been constructed for purposes other than recreation such as forest/forest management education and demonstration. Off road/closed road motorized recreation is prohibited on all JDSF lands, therefore, BMPs that address illegal motorized use on JDSF are not considered in this program.

### **Existing Trails**

There are approximately 46 miles of non-motorized trails within JDSF that have been constructed and maintained by JDSF over time. The official trails on JDSF historically have not been given a specific user designation and have primarily been constructed to further JDSFs demonstration and education goals.

Over time recreational users of JDSF have created “user/unauthorized/illegal” trails on the Forest. These user built trails have not been recognized by the management staff of JDSF for a number of reasons. Several of the reasons for not adopting user built unauthorized and illegal trails has included trails conflicting with the primary objects of forest management, research, demonstration and the need to discourage illegal trail construction without consultation and approval by management staff by approving trails after they are built. The majority of the user/unauthorized trails have been constructed by mountain bicyclists and horseback riders.

### **Trail Planning**

An important part of the non-motorized trails is the planning for the maintenance and improvement of existing designated trails as well as considering the undesignated trails and establishing a process to review these trails for adoption or closure and restoration. A comprehensive trails planning process would minimally consider the following:

- Trail conflicts with forest management, research and demonstration projects.
- Potential impacts to natural resources.
- Feasibility in regards to enough staff and funding to support designated trails.
- Mitigation for existing impacts to natural resources.
- Potential trail additions.
- Trail reroutes.
- Trailhead improvements such as parking area development or expansions.
- Trail use and difficulty designations.
- Designated and undesignated trail closures

Another factor that must also be considered is the quality of the visitor experience that a particular trail provides. This is important to avoid conflicts with multiple trail user types (i.e. bicyclists vs. horseback riders) and to provide enough trail mileage so there is enough trails to provide adequate separation of visitors to enjoy the trail and the Forest. This may also be considered a “carrying capacity” or “sustainability” consideration. The typical issues of concerns for trails in regards to natural resources include but are not limited to the following:

- Soil erosion and water quality.
- Introduction and spread of invasive species.
- Impacts to sensitive plants and wildlife.
- Impacts to cultural/archaeological resources.

Any trail maintenance, improvements/modification or new construction will follow the Best Management Practices that are included in this appendix.

Table C-1. Existing Official Trails within JDSF.

Trail	Length (Miles)	Minimum Elevation (Feet)	Maximum Elevation (Feet)	Total Elevation Gain/Loss (Feet)	Current Primary Users	Trail Rating
Ames Lodge	0.18	560	560	0	Multiple	Easiest
Big Tree	0.94	280	720	440	Multiple	Moderate
Bob Woods	1.21	240	1000	760	Multiple	Moderate
Brandon Gulch	1.66	160	320	160	Multiple	Moderate
Camp One Loop	2.31	120	760	640	Hikers/Walkers	Moderate
CDF FS to Big River	0.92	560	560	0	Multiple	Moderate
Demonstration	0.79	320	520	200	Hikers/Walkers	Moderate
Eagles Roost	0.65	160	440	280	Multiple	Moderate
Ecological Staircase	0.31	240	280	40	Multiple	Easiest
Forest History	3.71	80	960	880	Multiple	Difficult
High Chute	1.50	440	880	440	Biking/Hiking	Moderate
Little Lake East	1.00	520	680	160	Biking/Hiking	Easiest
Little Lake-Sherwood	12.74	120	1080	960	Multiple	Moderate
Manly Gulch	2.41	120	800	680	Multiple	Difficult
Marsh	0.47	40	80	40	Multiple	Moderate
Old Jeep	0.65	240	640	400	Multiple	Moderate
Pole Line	0.23	400	520	120	Multiple	Easiest
Pygmy Forest Reserve	4.51	400	560	160	Multiple	Easiest
Road 500	1.36	280	400	120	Multiple	Easiest
Ridge Road	1.73	320	800	480	Multiple	Moderate
Road 451	1.07	200	320	120	Multiple	Easiest
Thru Stump	0.72	680	680	0	Multiple	Easiest
Tree ID	0.12	600	600	0	Hikers/Walkers	Easiest
Trestle	4.31	280	840	560	Multiple	Moderate
Wagon	0.35	120	440	320	Multiple	Easiest
Waterfall Grove	0.74	920	1200	280	Hikers/Walkers	Easiest
Woodlands Area	1.50	40	440	400	Multiple	Moderate

Trail maintenance on JDSF has been primarily carried out by JDSF staff and conservation camp inmate crews. More recently in coordination with JDSF staff trail user/volunteer groups have been conducting maintenance and improvement to existing official trails. Trails that have a higher use are generally considered in good condition while more remote trails that receive less use are in need of maintenance work. Many of the official trails constructed with walking/hiking use have been modified by users to make them usable by both bicycles and hikers.

#### Trail Use Designations and Stakeholder Concerns

Trail use designations can be a controversial topic in areas where multiple users enjoy the use of the same trails. Trail use designations would be made primarily for safety issues and to recognize the trail

design and intended user. The preference would be to designate trails multiple use, however there are trails that are simply only suitable for one user group. Trail designations might be divided into the following categories: multiple use, walking/hiking only, hiking/biking only and hiking/equestrian only.

### Non-Motorized Trails implementation

Implementation includes proposed actions and a preliminary schedule for actions (Appendix A) and trail maintenance/construction guidelines. The purpose of the implementation plan is to outline when and how proposed trail-related actions will be put into operation.

#### Proposed Trail-Related Actions

- Maintain official JDSF trails with the assistance of conservation camp crews.
- Utilize trail user volunteer group assistance to maintain trails where the length is out of response distance for inmate crew to respond back to the crew bus within required time frames.
- Install trail signs and maintain.
- Improve trailhead parking areas to accommodate more parking and space to safely unload/load off public roads.
- Review user built trails and decommission or adopt as appropriate.
- Update trail guides, print and make digitally available online.
- Review and designate trails for specific users as appropriate.
- Seek grant funding in coordination with volunteer groups, State Parks and other third parties.
- Coordinate trail connections with State Parks and other neighboring landowners.

#### BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

**Table C-2. Trail Planning and Design**

<b>General Considerations</b>	
BMP 1	Specify the minimum width of trail tread that is needed to accommodate the designed uses of the trail.
BMP 2	Specify the minimum necessary construction access adjacent to the trail or within the tread of the trail specified for construction.
BMP 3	Identify and avoid existing research and monitoring areas when designing new trails and rerouted sections of existing trails.
BMP 4	Use locally sourced building materials such as redwood logs, split rails, lumber. Avoid importing building materials such as treated lumber or other building materials that are not in keeping with the characteristics of the redwood forest.
BMP 5	Specify type of equipment to be used in trail construction.
BMP 6	Review existing trail and plan for trail modifications, improvements, adoptions and abandonments.
<b>Soil Erosion</b>	
BMP 7	Specify trail design and site specific conditions to minimize the distance water is allowed to flow on an length of trail

BMP 8	Avoid planning trails in riparian areas or in areas where the trail will closely parallel a watercourse.
BMP 9	Identify areas of erosive soils and avoid routing trails across such soils. If avoidance is not possible, specify appropriate measures to minimize the effects of soil erosion.
BMP 10	Prepare a plan for erosion control during construction activities.
<b>Invasive Species</b>	
BMP 11	Survey the proposed trail alignment, identify invasive plant occurrences and design the trail to either avoid the invasive plants or plan for post-construction follow-up treatments.
BMP 12	Specify imported trail materials (i.e. soil, aggregate, etc.) to be free of invasive species.
<b>Sensitive Plants and Wildlife Species and Habitats</b>	
BMP 13	Identify sensitive plant and wildlife species and associated habitats during the planning process for trail routing. Avoid impacts to identified species/habitats or incorporate measures to minimize impacts.
<b>Archaeological and Historical Resources</b>	
BMP 14	Identify archaeological and/or historical resources during the planning process for trail routing. Avoid identified sites or incorporate measures to minimize impacts.
<b>Aquatic Resources</b>	
BMP 15	Minimize the number of watercourse crossing by trails.
BMP 16	Specify seasonal construction timing to avoid the winter period. If construction occurs during the winter period incorporate measures to minimize impact of soil erosion and ground disturbance.

**Table C-3. Trail Construction**

<b>General Considerations</b>	
BMP 1	Install barriers and/or signs during and after construction to keep visitors on designated trails and to discourage off-trail or new trail pioneering.
BMP 2	Stage materials and equipment in sites which are not sensitive to disturbance.
BMP 3	Specify construction access on or along the trail alignment in which construction equipment will be restricted.
BMP 4	Avoid research and monitoring areas during construction, in accessing construction sites, and when gathering construction materials such as redwood logs or native rocks for use in trail construction.
<b>Soil Erosion</b>	
BMP 5	Avoid construction activities when soils are in a saturated conditions.
BMP 6	Install erosion control measures to prevent disturbed soils from eroding. Install erosion controls immediately upon completion of construction.
BMP 7	Dispersed spoils should be spread along the trail corridor to allow continued growth of vegetation. No trail construction spoils may be placed in any lake, watercourse or wet areas. Spoils may be used in a cut and fill for trail switch backs if the fills are no steeper than 1:1 and are stabilized by the placement of buttress logs, rocks and covered with adequate slash for stabilization.
BMP 8	Covered exposed soils outside of the groomed trail surface with clean rice/ wheat straw or locally sourced slash and/or duff immediately following completion of construction activities.

<b>Invasive Species</b>	
BMP 9	Trail construction equipment is to be washed prior to coming into the construction site
BMP 10	Inspect transportation routes leading to staging and work sites for invasive species. Pre-treat noxious weeds before access routes/roads and staging areas are used.
BMP 11	If native plants are salvaged from trail construction, replant them adjacent to or as close as possible to location where they were obtained to reduce the risk of spreading invasive plant seeds and plant fragments present in the soil.
BMP 12	Where seeding is used in revegetation, evaluate whether it is necessary to cover the soil surface with an appropriate mulch or jute netting to prevent erosion, facilitate seedling establishment, and prevent the introduction of invasive, non-native plant species.
<b>Sensitive Plants and Wildlife Species and Habitats</b>	
BMP 13	Identify the locations of rare plant occurrences and minimize impacts during trail construction.
BMP 14	Plan construction activities to avoid known sensitive species.
<b>Aquatic Resources</b>	
BMP 15	Plan construction activities to protect aquatic and water resources.

**Table C-4. Trail Maintenance**

<b>General Considerations</b>	
BMP 1	Monitor trail conditions regularly and identify priority maintenance needs so that public safety and natural resources issues are addressed.
BMP 2	When necessary, prune or remove encroaching vegetation from trails and dispose cut material by either chipping and broadcasting chips or lopping and scattering slash.
BMP 3	Trail grooming should be limited to minor surface leveling, outsloping, stick/limb removals and raking of leaf litter as needed.
<b>Soil Erosion</b>	
BMP 4	Minimize soil disturbance and disturbed soil surface area.
BMP 5	Install or improve waterbreaks, as needed, to minimize the erosive effects of water running on trails.
BMP 6	Ensure proper trail outsloping drainage by removing trail edge berms.
BMP 7	Spread soil cleaned from waterbreaks and cross drains thinly on either the trail or close to the edge of the trail. Use cleaned material from the waterbreak to build up the downslope berm of the drain to enhance the function of the drainage structure.
<b>Invasive Species</b>	
BMP 8	Avoid spreading invasive non-native plant species through planning and coordination between staff and trail maintenance conservation camp crews, volunteers and contractors.
BMP 9	Clean mowing and other maintenance equipment or use other cleaning methods prior to moving from one project area to another. Equipment cleaning should be done off-site.
<b>Sensitive Plants and Wildlife Species and Habitats</b>	
BMP 10	Identify the locations of rare plant and wildlife occurrences and minimize impacts during trail maintenance activities.
BMP 11	Plan construction activities to avoid sensitive species.
<b>Aquatic Resources</b>	
BMP 12	Plan construction activities to protect aquatic and water resources.

**Table C-5. Trail Closure and Restoration**

<b>General Considerations</b>	
BMP 1	Identify priority undesignated/unauthorized trails for closure. Priority trail closures are user built trails that are not consistent with forest management or research objectives.
BMP 2	Prepare a plan for trail closures.
<b>Soil Erosion</b>	
BMP 3	Grade areas along the trail as needed to create surfaces that will likely re-vegetate.
BMP 4	Scarify the trail tread to loosen compacted soils and create a rough surface.
BMP 5	Install waterbreaks as needed on trail grades.
BMP 6	Slash pack the trail to stabilize disturbed soils and discourage continued use.
<b>Invasive Species</b>	
BMP 7	Survey the length of the trail to be closed for significant invasive plant species prior to initiating closure and control any identified invasive species to prevent spread.
BMP 8	Clean tools and equipment before and after closure work to remove any potential weed seed from equipment.
<b>Sensitive Plants and Wildlife Species and Habitats</b>	
BMP 9	Identify the locations of rare plant and wildlife occurrences and minimize impacts during trail maintenance activities.
BMP 10	Plan construction activities to avoid sensitive species.
<b>Aquatic Resources</b>	
BMP 11	Plan construction activities to protect aquatic and water resources.

**APPENDIX D**

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State Forest Special Use Permit Guidelines

## CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION STATE FOREST SPECIAL USE PERMIT GUIDELINES

### General Description of Special Uses

Special uses are activities which are beyond the normal scope of activities and operations conducted on the State Forest. Consistent with existing State Forest policy, rules and management plans, the State Forest Manager may approve by Permit a Special Use when it is found to be in the best interest of the State Forest and is conducted by a responsible sponsor/permittee at no net expense to the State Forest. Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Policy 0351.2 (D) states: "Special uses primarily benefiting non-forestry and/or private interests will have low priority. Such uses that conflict with State Forest objectives are discouraged."

Special Use Permits are required for any activity within the State Forest which meet any of the criteria of a Special Use, and which occur wholly or partially within or on any property owned by the State Forest.

Special Use Permit applications are processed on a first come, first served basis and may be submitted for consideration up to 1 year in advance of the date of the event, activity or start of an ongoing activity or program.

#### 1. Special Uses Defined

A Special Use of a State Forest is defined as the following:

- a. Any event, activity or program that has or will be advertised or noticed in any publication, webpage, poster or flyer, or
- b. Requests/requires a fee be paid for participation, or
- c). Meets any of the below described special use categories.

#### 2. Special Use Categories

- a. Special Events
  - An event that may be attended by 20 or more people. Re-occurring recreational activities (e.g. hiking or riding) sponsored by local groups who neither charge a fee nor exceed 20 participants for a single activity need not obtain a Special Use permit.
- b. Ongoing Activities or Programs
  - Individuals or groups planning on conducting ongoing activities or programs that include regular use of the State Forest in either a given location or dispersed in the Forest. May also include vehicle access to closed roads for use for the activity or program. Ongoing activities or programs do not include concessions.
- c. Activities/Programs Outside of Established State Forest Standards
  - Individuals or groups planning on conducting an activity or program which is outside the State Forest established standards, such as use of closed facilities (e.g., roads, campgrounds, trails).

- d. Filming Sessions
  - Individuals, groups or organizations conducting single or multiple filming sessions for a movie, training, educational or advertising purposes.
- e. Educational Events
  - Individuals or groups planning on conducting an educational field trip (professors and students) that is directly associated with a college or university.

Special event/use categories are determined by the description provided and the size/scope of the proposed special event/use.

### 3. Special Use Permit Application

- a. Application for Special Uses of the State Forest shall be submitted on a prescribed form. The responsible party for the Special use or activity shall fill out the application in as much detail and accuracy as feasible and submit the signed form with the application fee to the State Forest. The application fee is nonrefundable regardless if the application is accepted or returned to the applicant.

#### **b. Minor Special Use Defined**

Generally described as events or actives of one day or less and/or with less than 75 participants. This includes filming and educational special uses.

#### **c. Major Special Use Defined**

Generally described as events, activities or ongoing activities/programs of two or more days and/or with more than 75 participants.

#### **d. Application Deadlines**

**Minor Special Uses:** At least 30 days prior to the proposed event/activity date.

**Major Special Use:** Annual deadline of March 1<sup>st</sup> of the year of the proposed event. Applications may be submitted up to one year in advance of the proposed event/activity or ongoing use dates.

- e. Applications will not be considered if submitted after the application deadlines described above. Special Use Permits are not in full effect until signed by all parties, compliance documents and full payment of fees are received by the State Forest.

### 4. Basis for Denial or Revocation of Special Use Permits

- a. Violation of State Forest Rules, State Forest Management Plans/Policies, Board of Forestry Policies and/or terms and conditions of the Special Use Permit shall be cause for immediate suspension or revocation of the permit by the Forest Manager and forfeiture of all fees paid. Compliance failure allows the State to deny any application for a future use permit.

- b. In the event, after warning by State Forest personnel, Permittee continues to fail to perform any requirement or condition of the Permit, the State Forest reserves the right to revoke the Permit by notice to Permittee's Contact, whereupon Permittee shall immediately terminate the activity or event and cause all participants to promptly remove any all equipment or other personal property owned by participants.
- c. The State Forest reserves the right to cancel or postpone the permitted activity or event if it poses a menace to public health or safety created by calamity, natural disaster or due to any adverse weather conditions. The activity or event may be cancelled by the State Forest if conditions are such to cause risk of public safety or threat to natural resources. The activity or event may also be cancelled due to adverse site conditions. State Forest staff will make the determination at his/her sole discretion following inspection. Permittee is responsible for advising all participants of the cancellation requirement. In the event of a cancellation by the State Forest, all fees paid will not be returned.
- d. Special Use Permit Application as submitted by applicant lacks adequate, clear and accurate information for review by State Forest personnel.

5. General

- a. A Special Use Permit is not transferable or assignable to a third party.
- b. A Special Use Permit is for State Forest property only and shall not be construed as authorization for use of adjacent private or other public property, or any other area for which a separate Permit may be required. Permittee shall be responsible for obtaining all necessary Permits, whether Federal, State, Municipal or other government or private entity.
- c. Permit Cancellation by State Forest: A Special Use Permit is revocable immediately upon notice of the State Forest, written or verbal.
- d. Permit Cancellation or Reschedule by Permittee: The fees collected for the Special Use Permit are not refundable for any cancellation of event or activity by the Permittee. A permitted activity or event may be moved to a different date, if available, with a payment of a reschedule fee.
- e. Proof of insurance is required for issuance of a Special Use Permit and is required to be provided to the State Forest a minimum of 7 days prior to any permitted activity.
- f. Permittee is responsible for all those exercising rights under the permit as "participants" and for the participants' compliance with State Forest rules, regulations and laws associated with the permit, or any stipulation terms contained in a permit addendum, for any existing permit. Failure to comply with issued permit by participants may be used as a basis to revoke the existing permit and/or deny an application for future special use permits.

- g. Unless specifically approved by the State Forest Manager or designed staff, the Permittee shall not alter or disturb natural, historical or cultural resources. Permittee shall comply with any required mitigations as specified in the permit.
- h. No promotion may occur prior to Special Use Permit issuance. Permittee agrees that any publicity or promotional materials shall reference or list the site as “(Forest Name) Demonstration State Forest.”
- i. Names and contact information (telephone numbers and email addresses) of at least two (2) responsible persons shall be furnished to the State Forest representative prior to the activity or event. Permittee shall have an easily recognizable supervisory representative available for contact on site at all time during the permitted activity.
- j. The Special Use Permit shall be kept on site of the activity/event and must be shown to any State Forest personnel or any Law Enforcement officer upon request.
- k. A Special Use Permit is for non-exclusive use of the area designated in the permit. The State Forest retains the right to schedule other Special Use activities by outside groups or individuals.
- l. The Permittee is not authorized to sublease or approve reservation requests for State Forest use from outside groups or individuals. Any such requests shall be directed to the State Forest Manager.
- m. Concessions are generally defined in this guidelines as any commercial or non-profit business/organization providing a paid for service and/or product by using the State Forest and has no clear benefit to the State Forest in meeting the primary objectives of timber management, research and demonstration. Concessions on State Forests are further defined by Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Policy 0351.6 as meaning: a) The privilege of maintaining a subsidiary business within the Forest, or b) The space allotted for such as business, or c) The business itself.

6. Insurance

Proof of insurance is required for all Special Use Permits and is required prior to a permit being issued.

Minimum Insurance Requirements:

- a. A comprehensive general liability insurance policy with a minimum limit of \$1,000,000 per occurrence and a \$2,000,000 aggregate; personal liability of \$1,000,000 for athletic participant; liability for products-comp/op aggregate of \$1,000,000; fire damage liability of \$50,000.
- b. Permittee shall maintain in full force and affect a policy of Workers Compensation Insurance covering all of its employees.

- c. Permittee shall prevent participation in the event by persons who are not covered by the insurance required hereunder.
- d. Insurance policies shall be underwritten to the satisfaction of the State and shall contain the following special endorsement:

*“State of California, its officers, employees and servants are included as additional insured by only insofar as operations under this special use permit are concerned; The insurer will not cancel or reduce the insured’s coverage during the period that this permit is in effect or without 30 days prior written notice, whichever is shorter, to State.”*

- e. Proof of insurance shall be provided to the State Forest representative at least 7 days prior to the first effective date of the Special Use Permit.

7. Fees and Charges

- a. Applicant shall submit payment of application fee at the time of application submittal.
- b. Permittee shall submit payment of prescribed Special Use Permit fees prior to the approval of the permit.
- c. Permittee shall submit payment of applicable camping fees for any use of or impact to any campsite or group campground prior to the approval of the permit.
- d. Application Fee: \$100.00
- e. Reschedule Fee: \$150.00
- f. Special Event Fees:
  - Special Event fee is based on the schedule below or as prescribed by the Forest Manager.

SPECIAL EVENT FEE SCHEDULE										
	Number of Days of Event									
# of Participants	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-50	200	400	600	800	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000
51-100	400	600	800	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800		
101-150	800	1000	1200	1400	1800	2000				
151-200	1200	1600	2000	2400						
201-250	1600	2000								
251-300	2000	2400								
301-400 maximum	3000	3600								

- Ongoing Activity or Program Fee: As prescribed by the Forest Manager.

- Filming Session Fee: As prescribed by the Forest Manager.
- Location and Monitoring Fee: As prescribed by the Forest Manager.